

Culture swap: \$10 million deja vu

Romberg visits Japan in June

by Sheilah Downey

The \$10 million Pacific Basin Cultural Exchange Program, publicly announced today by President Paul F. Romberg in a TVC interview, may be an attempt to rejuvenate a curious University program begun under the S.I. Hayakawa administration in 1973.

Romberg does not elaborate on the details of the exchange proposal in the taped interview. Don Scoble, university Public Affairs director, said the program will be used to foster cultural

and international relations between SF State and the Pacific basin nations.

But according to various faculty members, SF State has had a loosely run, low-profile program supposedly doing that since 1973.

The idea for the program may have come from the 1972 Broadcast Industry Conference here. Hayakawa spoke to the conference audience and participants which included broadcasting officials from nations throughout the Pacific basin, including Japan, Vietnam and Taiwan.

Later that year, Hayakawa went to Osaka, Japan on a fund-raising jaunt and when he returned, the Institute for United States-Japan Relations was formed. The institute was to become the university's vehicle for "enriching, improving and increasing knowledge of the two cultures," according to a brochure of the Institute.

In 1973, Hayakawa appointed Harrison Holland, former U.S. diplomat in Japan for 10 years, to direct the program. Still headed by Holland, the Institute functions as a "unit" of the un-

iversity. It does not offer a degree, and Harrison teaches its only course, "The New Japan."

The Institute's policies and decisions are made by a recently expanded 18-member board, many of whom represent an assortment of blue chip corporations which donate money for student-faculty exchanges. Those companies contributed \$20,000 to start the second three-year exchange program in 1976.

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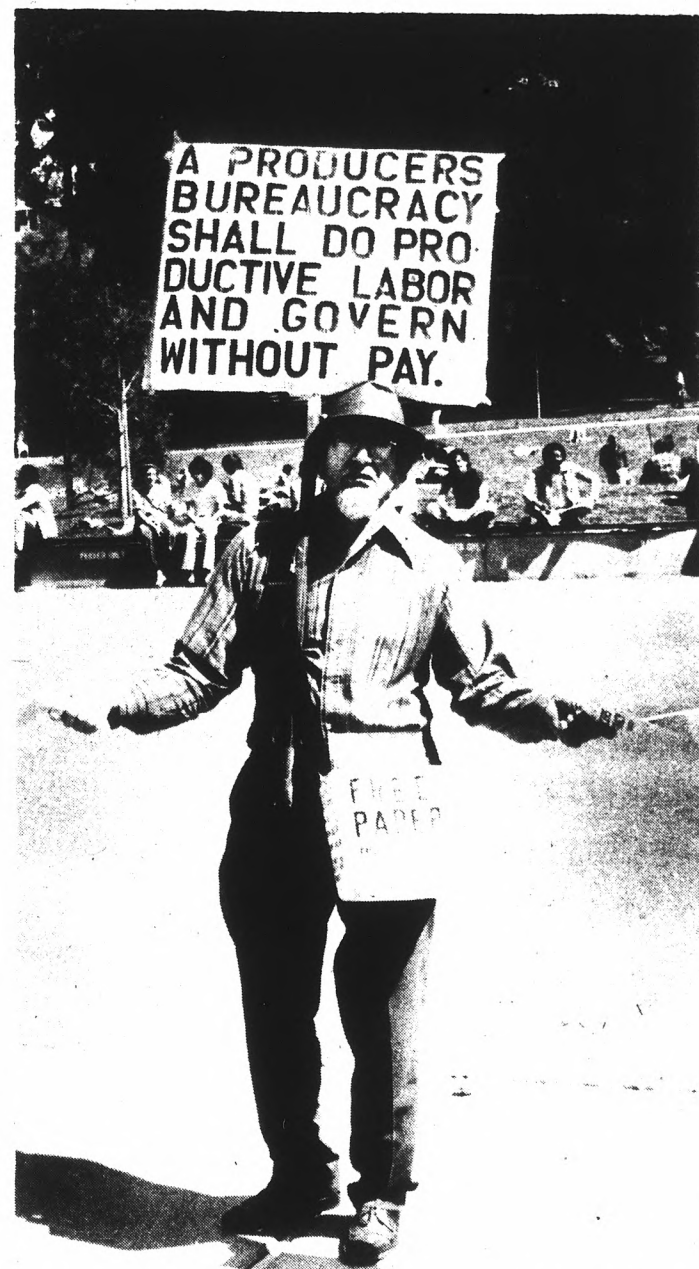


Photo by Michael Tharin

Warning!

When he isn't working as a plumber, Stan Roberts often spends time at SF State passing out his unique brand of political pamphlets, a tradition he has carried on since 1968 when he picketed SF State with other anti-war demonstrators. Story on Page 8.

PHOENIX

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San Francisco State University

To close or not to close — SF library budget woes

by Robert Bruce

It is truly an unlikely place for a library, which is part of the problem.

The Ocean View branch of the San Francisco Public Library is tucked into a rented building at the terminus of the M streetcar line at 111 Broad Street.

Situated across from the True Gospel Missionary Baptist Church and between a liquor store and an electric repair shop, it is a dingy, dirty, mock-Spanish storefront structure of no distinction.

The city may shut it down, along with eight other of the library's 26 branches, victims of Proposition 13 budget cuts.

Mayor Dianne Feinstein said no libraries would be shut down when she announced her proposed budget this week. City Librarian John C. Frantz promised none of the branches would be closed this year, but said other cuts will have to be made.

Ocean View is more than a book exchange; it is a mecca for neighborhood children.

"The vast majority of our patrons are kids," says Joan Jackson, librarian at Ocean View. "There's not a great deal else in this area for them."

"Many kids come to the library as a community center, as well as to use it for regular library purposes."

Under the present budget, Ocean View is open Tuesday through Friday

from 1 to 6 p.m. and from 10 a.m. to noon on Tuesday.

On a typical afternoon it is filled with boys from St. Michael's School. Jackson thinks closing the branch or reducing its hours will disorient the children.

"They do their homework here," she said, "and special projects, too. We have more to offer them than the school does. Last year the kids in the area made a movie here."

Despite her strong identification with the neighborhood, Jackson, like other librarians, is ambivalent about the possibility the branch may be closed.

She has been at Ocean View since 1977, and has enough seniority to in-

sure she won't be laid off as a result of budget cuts.

Still, if cuts must be made, she believes closing her branch would be better than keeping it open on a severely reduced schedule. "I would be very much opposed to that," Jackson said. She is past president of the Librarian's Guild, the professional organization of the city's librarians.

"The Guild has had the position for years that the best thing we could do would be to have fewer branches and really provide good, adequate service."

These sentiments were echoed by Louise Santoro at the Ingleside branch on Ashton just off busy Ocean Avenue. "This type of library service is

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Student Lloyd Wright (top left) meets CARP's Michael Tunison (right).

Photo by Michael Tharin

CARP, vets clash

by Randi Leffall

A shouting match broke out in front of the Student Union yesterday between factions from the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles.

CARP is a known front group for the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification church.

During the confrontation, which was viewed by hundreds of sun-worshippers and the campus police, members of CARP shouted "Down With Communism" and VVAW mem-

bers retaliated with "Down With the Moonies." At one point during the ruckus, CARP members clasped hands, formed a circle and sang songs.

Doug Hughes, a VVAW spokesman said his group was protesting the

— see CARP, page 13

Students may pay for soaring utility costs

by Tina Brickner

A marked increase in SF State's sewage bill may soon lead to a rise in mandatory student fees.

The sewage bill jumped from \$7,800 three years ago to more than \$50,000 this year. Leo Dunne, university energy management engineer, sees sewer rates soaring in 1978-79 despite the university's effort to keep utility rates down and conserve energy.

"What this increase means to students is that fees must eventually be increased to compensate if rates keep going up," says Dunne. "Right now, we're spending \$1.4 million a year on utilities. With the current rate of inflation, we could easily be spending \$2.5 million in five years."

Proposition 13 is responsible for the increase in sewage costs. The sewer bill has gone up 614 percent since the 1975-76 fiscal year. Last year, SF State paid more than \$50,000 for sewage and this year that figure could reach \$90,000. Says Dunne, "Proposition 13 took so much revenue away from the city that they've compensated by raising sewage rates for commercial properties such as the university."

Dunne's office is in charge of the energy conservation program at SF State. A recent project has been to reduce artificial lighting by 33 percent in the Biology and Physical Science buildings.

"There were three long tubes in the fluorescent overhead

lights in the science buildings," says Dunne. "People can see just as well using only two. The work was done by work-study students during the summer."

Inflation and the Middle East oil crisis also directly affect utility costs.

"What it comes down to is that even if we use less, we're charged more," says Dunne. "Last year, we used 23 percent less natural gas than in the previous year, but the cost rose 16 percent. If gas keeps going up and if nuclear power proves unsatisfactory, utility costs could very easily get out of hand."

SF State recently received \$43,000 from the state to fund the energy conservation program. Dunne says he needed \$500,000.

"It's reasonable to say there's only so much money to be distributed throughout the system," says Dunne. "They can't give it all to one school but it could come from outside investors."

Investing in the university is highly profitable because of a three-year payback on money received.

"That's the key — the three-year payback," says Dunne. "Investors would get 26 percent interest on their investment as opposed to 6 or 7 percent in a bank."

"Most of the money that is willed or donated to the university goes into stocks and bonds," says Dunne. "But if

— see UTILITIES, page 13

Critics blast student government waste

by Roger Cruzen and Eric Newton

CSUC student governments are big business. Governments reported assets of more than \$11.5 million in their last fiscal reports.

But state, local and city officials say SF State's \$700,000-plus student government budget for next year is not business as usual, for three reasons:

* There is an unusually high surplus — between \$200,000 and \$300,000 — and student leaders aren't sure what to do with the extra money.

* The government's operating costs are projected at \$200,000, about 40 percent of the \$500,000 AS expects to

spend.

* AS program revenues — money from movies, athletic events and campus programs like childcare — are the lowest in the CSUC system.

"If you save without a definite plan, next year's group could blow it. It's going to cause a problem."

— Fred Dalton, chief CSUC auditor, on SF State's student government surplus

Student leaders here say the surplus is necessary, operating costs can't be cut much and program revenues will always be low.

"Anyone can sit back and criticize," Ray Tompkins, AS administrative assistant said yesterday. "But they

don't have any concrete suggestions of how to spend the money. We're thinking of the future."

SF State students pay a mandatory \$10 fee each semester to the student government group, which is elected yearly to distribute the fees.

AS fees are used to provide campus programs, including performing arts, childcare, EROS and legal referral, and to fund campus clubs and student organizations.

Although most CSUC student governments assess a similar fee, SF State is set apart from the pack. It has the largest reserve and the highest operating cost in the CSUC system.

This year, AS predicts it will have about \$709,000 to spend. It also predicts operating costs of \$200,000 and

a reserve of \$200,000.

In other words, for every \$10 a student pays during the next semester, \$4.20 will be used for programs, \$2.90 will pay for administering the programs and \$2.90 will be banked.

"In my opinion, it's highly inefficient. The point of having a student government is to provide services for the students."

— Jim Porter, SF's chief accountant, on AS operating costs here

"The Associated Students isn't wasting money," said Larry Kroeker, SF State dean of student affairs. "The problem is that the administration is only in for one year. They can't plan

long-range projects, and they won't spend the money unless they have a good idea what it's for."

SF State's surplus was born out of a dispute in 1977 between then-AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi and SF State President Paul Romberg.

Mtambuzi and Romberg couldn't agree on a student government budget because Mtambuzi refused to fund intercollegiate athletics and Romberg said the budget was "not in the best interests of all students."

Half the \$450,000 budget was not spent that year. The \$225,000 surplus began.

This school year, a new student fee went into effect — the Instructionally Related Activities fees, a mandatory \$5 per semester from each SF State

student to fund athletics, forensics and other IR activities.

The new fee means AS no longer pays for the more than \$100,000 in IR activities. Since AS fees remain the same, the government has more money to spend on programs.

"We want the fees reduced next year. We'd really like an optional student fee for government."

— Wes Shirley, member of SF State's Libertarian Alliance

Clubs and AS programs will contribute to the surplus this year by not spending as much as \$100,000 of their allotted amounts. Yet they plan to ask

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this week

today

Tired of complaining about money disappearing so fast? Does budgeting sound too dull? The Peer-Counseling Center presents a money management forum to help you beat your destructive buying habits. The group meets Thursday from noon 'til 1 p.m. Come to Student Union B113.

If you think there is life after graduation, you probably have questions about your reincarnation. The Peer-Counseling Center offers a "drop in anytime" resource group for students making career decisions. The group meets in B112-113 in the Student Union.

All you vampire victims out there with iron-poor blood (and even normal people) can give some more away today at the blood drive in the Student Union, rooms A-E.

friday, 4/6

An eye for an eye? Find out at 3:30 when sociology Professor John Irwin speaks on "Charles Silberman's 'Criminal Violence, Criminal Justice: A Critique.'" If you don't understand it the first time, stick around for the critique by Professor Gertrude Ezorsky of City University of New York. Come to Physical Science 1000. Sponsored by the Society for Philosophy and Public Affairs.

Prepare for the Easter break by learning about "Carter's Wage and Price Policy," from Professor Sam Rosenberg of UC Berkeley. Noon in Student Union B114.

saturday, 4/7-15

Find your own fun. There won't be any at SF State. (Except, perhaps, a dorm beer brawl with the togs that don't go home to be washed during the holidays.)

california report

LA police discipline files open to the press again

Los Angeles — Police files here are open again. The Los Angeles Police Commission dropped its ban last week on releasing information to the press about results of disciplinary action taken against officers in shooting cases. The commission closed its files in February after officers shot and killed an LA woman. Officers said the woman threw a knife at them while they were investigating a complaint that she had allegedly attacked a gas company employee with a shovel. The policy was based on a state law placing strict limits on the release of information from police officers' personnel records. The Police Protection League is considering filing a lawsuit to reclose the files, saying investigations against officers are a private matter.

300 Yellow Cabbies back

San Francisco — A federal judge here issued an injunction Saturday that restores jobs to 300 taxi drivers. The injunction, requested by the National Labor Relations Board, means the drivers will be rehired by April 9. U.S. District Court Judge Lloyd Burke ordered the city's new Yellow Cab Cooperative to hire drivers as "employees" rather than forcing them to sign leases as "independent contractors." Yellow Cab set the "contractor" policy Jan. 15. In seeking the injunction, NLRB attorney Evelyn Hunt said the board had found reasonable cause to believe the cooperative had "unlawfully converted its employees into independent contractors to discourage them from joining a labor organization."

Canceled: prescribed pot

Sacramento — The move toward legalization of marijuana for medical use was hit in the state Assembly last Saturday, with the defeat of a bill to make the drug available for wide testing with cancer, glaucoma and other patients. The Assembly turned down the bill in a 43-31 vote in the bill's favor, 11 votes short of a required two-thirds majority. The bill would have set up a large-scale research program to make marijuana available through doctors, to patients suffering the nausea of cancer chemotherapy, glaucoma, epilepsy, asthma and multiple sclerosis.

A 'bus stop' amendment

Sacramento — The way was cleared for an anti-busing amendment to be put on the state ballot when the Senate here rubber-stamped the Assembly's changes in the amendment last Thursday. The amendment would require that busing could only be implemented if a school was found to be deliberately segregated. This is the federal guideline, but state courts have been liberal in using busing wherever a racially isolated school exists. The bill's author, Sen. Alan Robbins, D-Van Nuys, has another bill before the Senate Finance Committee which would call for a special election on the amendment Aug. 28. If it fails, the vote will be in June 1980.

Chicano up for UC?

Los Angeles — The UC Board of Regents will be asked today to appoint the first chancellor from a minority background in the university system's 100-year history. UC President David Saxon has recommended Tomas Rivera, a Chicano, to take over as Chancellor of UC Riverside July 1. The Riverside campus has the largest proportion of Chicanos in the system. Rivera, 43, is now executive vice president and acting vice president for academic affairs at the University of Texas in El Paso. Riverside's current leader, Ivan Hindraker, is retiring.

Picket rights turn green

Salinas — A judge here says striking farm workers have the right to picket Salinas Valley lettuce fields but may not use private access roads to reach the fields. The preliminary injunction by Monterey County Superior Court Judge Richard Silver last week indefinitely extends a temporary restraining order issued Feb. 27 allowing up to 100 pickets at each field of Sun Harvest and California Coastal Farms. Silver rejected the United Farm Workers of America's bid for permission to picket along private access roads.

Berkeley city race

Student shuns plebian politics

by Karen Linsley

UC Berkeley student Guy Jones wants to be a Berkeley city councilman. He's doing all the things a "normal" politician does during a campaign: raising funds, achieving name recognition and getting endorsements from local political groups such as the Berkeley Citizens Action and the Berkeley Democratic Alliance. His campaign has consisted of getting out and meeting people and distributing leaflets, standard campaign strategy for small-town candidates. And Jones seems to like being in the public eye.

"If I don't win I'll run again," he said, adding, "If I do win, I'll run for something else the next time."

Still, Jones gives indications he is not a "normal" politician. For example, he showed up for an interview with the press in a coffee-stained jogging suit, knowing he was to be photographed.

"Being called a politician makes me feel like a snake," Jones said.

Being a 24-year-old graduate student at UC Berkeley is not a typical occupation for a politician, and the financial end of Jones' campaign is not too common either. While other candidates are running six-figure campaigns, Jones is spending about \$25,000 for BCA's entire slate of candidates. Jones is on the BCA steering committee.

On his own campaign, he plans to spend about \$2,000 — some of that in unique ways. For one, he wants to have a parade on the Sunday before the April 17 election.

Jones is active in Berkeley politics and has definite ideas about what needs to be done in the college town.

He is co-author of Measure A on the upcoming ballot. It would require the city to withdraw its deposits from banks that do business with South Africa.

Jones spoke at length about "the concept of volunteerism." His idea is to have young volunteers provide the reports, analysis and mountains of paperwork needed to get anything done in government.

He wants UC Berkeley to "provide us (the city) with free technical expertise."

"UC could provide us with so much help. The university dominates the city. They're the biggest property owner, the biggest employer."

He also wants UC to pay for city fire protection or to build more affordable housing. "The university's contributions to the city are not as much as what they are getting out of it."

Jones thinks he knows how to deal with Proposition 13 cutbacks, too.

"We could have just changed the job title and the job descriptions and kept all the people we lost from Proposition 13," he said.

Regarding the police department in Berkeley, Jones said, "Our police department stinks because they never solve any crimes."

He said if a cop gets a call to respond to a particularly sticky situation, he is likely to sit around the corner and wait for about 20 minutes, then appear after everything calms



Guy Jones

Jones wants a law requiring Berkeley cops to live within city limits but said such a law would be impractical because of Berkeley's housing crunch.

In the housing authority, Jones wants less money spent on administration and more spent for actual services. He's also concerned about the plight of senior citizens.

"I'd like to see the senior citizens have a little shop on Shattuck Avenue," he said, so elderly people could sell items they make themselves.

Does he think he has a chance to win the election, in spite of the fact no student has ever won a Berkeley city council race?

"I think I have a pretty good shot," said Jones, with a typical politician's optimism.

Food quality promise

by Joe Sanford

On June 1, Service Systems, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Del Monte Corp., will take over the job of feeding the 1,400 dormitory residents here.

Service Systems currently is on 16 campuses in the west, ranging in size from 50 students at Five Oaks College in Altadena to UC Davis with 3,000 dorm residents.

Service Systems was awarded the contract last week. The university was requiring a minimum \$42,000 return on food services. Service Systems guaranteed \$52,000 for the first year. This was in addition to several other specifications required by the university, including food quality, hours of operation and special services.

Ted Green, president of the UC Davis Residents Hall Advisory Committee said, "The general sentiment about them is pretty good. We recently

did a survey, and on a scale of one to five, they were rated just about 2.5."

Green added there were few specific complaints about the food, but some general discontent. "You have to remember that it's fashionable to bitch about (dorm) food. If you consider it's institutional food, it's generally very good."

At UC Davis, according to Green, Service Systems is "willing to listen to students, and they make what changes they can."

In their proposal to SF State, Service Systems has guaranteed it will keep in touch with student feeling through regular meetings, surveys and a suggestion box.

Service Systems of Buffalo, N.Y., has its western headquarters in Burlingame. In San Francisco the company provides food service to PG&E, Pacific Telephone, Eastman Kodak Co.

and Bank of California.

Dick Mather, Service Systems vice president, said, "We fit our services to each situation determined by individual specifications." He was unwilling to comment further until the contract is signed.

The company serves a variety of foods. It can, for example, serve trout mousse to a Bank of California executive in the exclusive dining room there, or brown rice and vegetables to a vegetarian at College of Marin.

In the proposal to SF State, Service Systems has guaranteed a variety of food from ethnic to natural and health foods. Menus are determined by dietitians from the company and sent to the managers of the various sites.

The proposal states menus will be on a cyclical basis with regular "monotony breakers" — special meals, usually with a theme.

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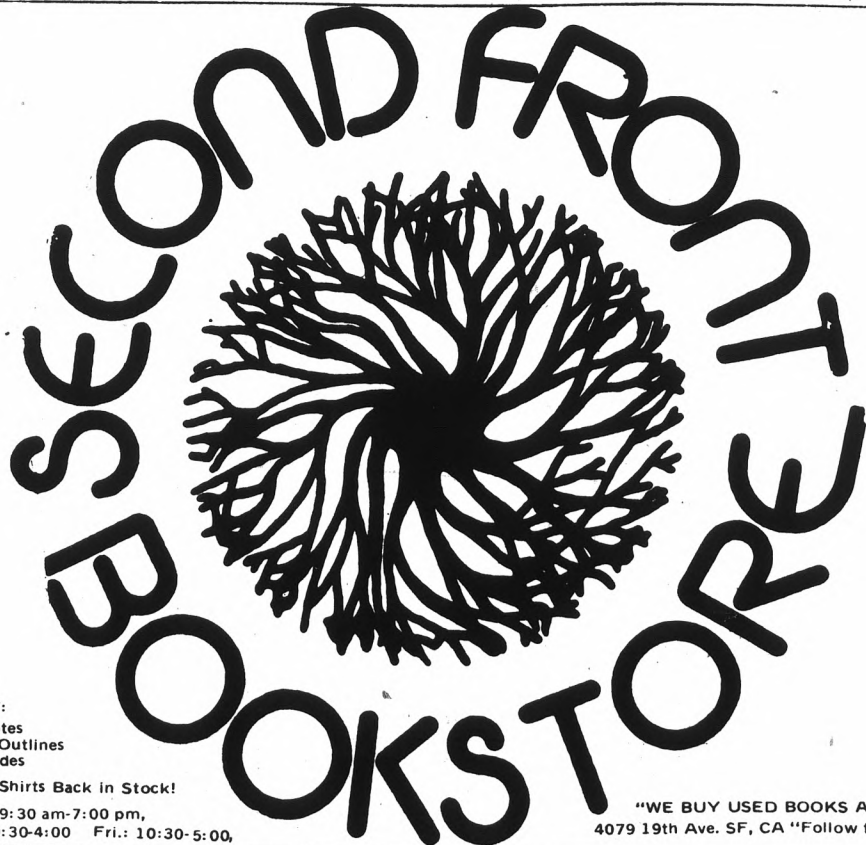
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insight

Busted in Bolivia: one traveler's terror

by Maureen Healy

American students traveling abroad this summer should remember the constitutional protections we take for granted are not valid beyond the borders of the United States.

Michelle Fryer remembers.

The SF State student's carefree journey through South America ended in a nightmare when she was falsely arrested June 21, 1976, on drug-related charges in Bolivia.

Her human and civil rights flagrantly denied, Michelle was subjected for 11 months to an archaic system of justice and unsanitary prison conditions. Her requests for legal and medical assistance were neglected by an unresponsive American ambassador and consulate.

"I just couldn't believe it was happening to me," Michelle said in recounting her story. "All along the gringo trail (the route most Americans take through South America), we heard the notorious stories about the Bolivian prison system."

By the time they reached Columbia, Michelle and her boyfriend, Danny, had fallen in love with the country. When their visas expired and funds ran low in Columbia, they continued to Bolivia where Michelle taught English to Spanish-speaking people in exchange for food.

The night of their arrest, the two were dining in their hotel restaurant in La Paz with two other Americans. They were joined by a Uruguayan man eager to practice his English, an Englishman and a Swiss they had met in Peru.

The group went to see a movie and returned to the hotel before the midnight curfew (a Bolivian diplomat had recently been assassinated and a State of Siege was in effect). Once in the hotel room, the Uruguayan, who said he was an actor and musician, went to get his guitar and returned with two Venezuelans also bearing instruments.

Half an hour later they were making music and drinking wine when they heard a loud pounding at the door. One of the Americans opened the door and three men in green jackets burst in with their guns drawn.

The men shouted orders and questions in Spanish, handcuffed their captives and dragged them one by one into the hallway.

They did not identify themselves as police, and the travelers were not told why they were being arrested.

One group was taken to the Narcotics Bureau, where Michelle was separated from the men. She was examined "externally and internally" by a female agent. No drugs were found and Michelle was then placed in a cell with another American woman, Susan, who had been arrested for possession of one gram of cocaine.

At 4:30 in the morning, Michelle was taken back into the main narcotics room for interrogation. The officers had returned to the hotel room to get Danny's coat (he had been told to leave it when they were arrested). During the interrogation, an agent pulled a folded piece of white paper from the coat pocket and told Michelle it contained one gram of cocaine.

"But they never showed me the cocaine," Michelle said.

A later chemical analysis failed to prove the paper had contained cocaine, and there was no evidence that it belonged to Danny.

The chemical analyst testified at a later hearing that Danny's name was written on it. But Michelle claimed the paper had nothing written on it when she saw it.

At 7:30 the next morning, Michelle was reunited with the men in a courtyard. She was forced to look on as they were tortured.

The chief of narcotics, Mayor Bustillo, told the group a bag of cocaine had been found under the bed in the hotel room where they were arrested. When no one confessed to possession of the cocaine, the Venezuelan was made to stand spread-eagled against the wall while Bustillo beat him with a stick on the back of his shoulders and knees, until the tendons in the back of his knees were severed.

"He was screaming in pain and couldn't stand up anymore," Michelle said. "Bustillo just walked away."

Two hours later Michelle was interrogated by a Bolivian woman who spoke perfect English.

"You'd have thought her father was Hitler because she had the Nazi interrogation down to a tee," Michelle said.

"She said, 'Look, Michelle, we have ways of making you cooperate with us, so why don't you be smart and help yourself by telling us who the cocaine belongs to?' I started screaming that I wanted to see my consul, and they told me I couldn't see him until I confessed. But I had nothing to confess!"

Michelle was again taken to the courtyard where Danny, the Swiss and one of the Americans were in a handstand position against the wall. "When they collapsed they were kicked in the groin and the rib cage until they got back into that position," Michelle said.

Fortunately for Michelle, she was spared physical abuse.

She was told to sign a "confession" which was in Spanish. She was not provided an interpreter and did not know what the document contained. The police said if she signed it, the beatings would stop and she would be allowed to see the American consul.

"I was so freaked out," Michelle



Michelle wears a 'Bolivian Bum-mer' T-shirt in memory of her imprisonment.

remembered. "I was separated from Danny. I was 5,000 miles from home and my parents had no idea what was happening to me. I was flat broke, and I knew what the Bolivian prison scene was like, so I signed. I was just scared out of my wits."

The third day, Dave Kemp, substituting for American Consul Ed Milburn, came and visited with Michelle. When she told him of the beatings and identified the officials involved, he promised to return every day so there would be no retaliation against Michelle or her friends. He did not come back daily, and he did not make an official report of the beatings or protest the abuse.

This was in direct violation of Michelle's rights. According to a "Special Consular Handbook" issued by the State Department, "Neither arrest nor conviction deprives a United States national of the right to the consul's best efforts in facilitating the citizen's welfare or in protecting the citizen's legal and human rights."

When she signed the "confession," Michelle was also given a privacy waiver so her family could be notified of her whereabouts and situation. She refused to sign the waiver, believing she would be released soon since there was no evidence that she possessed or used drugs.

"I didn't want to disappoint my parents," Michelle said. "I didn't understand what was happening to me. I had this blind faith that even though this was Bolivia, my consul and my country would get me out. I still believed in 'freedom and justice for all,' like we've been taught from the time we're 2 years old."

After one week of confinement in the Narcotics Bureau, the prisoners were subjected to a new tactic. Officers promised that if the person who owned the cocaine would confess, the others would be deported. They also promised to help the confessor if he identified the seller of the drug.

The two Venezuelans admitted they had made the deal for the Uruguayan. The Uruguayan confessed later that afternoon and named his connection.

The next day the agents apprehended a Bolivian boy the Uruguayan had implicated. Three days later Michelle saw the boy walk away from the prison with his mother. The police later said he had escaped.

Susan, the American woman, confessed to possessing one gram of cocaine and was promised deportation.

Michelle, who had always maintained her innocence, was still confined and her future remained uncertain.

Pepe Moralis, an agent trained in the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration and who had shown Michelle sympathy, explained to her that Bolivia had a "quota to keep."

Michelle began to realize how serious her situation was. She was a showpiece used in a much larger game that was played with millions of American dollars and high government positions.

Michelle later learned that in 1977 alone, \$37.1 million was earmarked by the United States for aid to foreign countries under the auspices of the International Narcotics Control program. Bolivia was a prime target in President Nixon's "international war on drugs," since it produces about half of the world's supply of the coca leaf. Americans under lock and key were proof of the program's "success."

U.S. aid to Bolivia came in a package that included money, equipment, training and advisers to help authorities control drug traffic there.

Drug Enforcement Agency officials were instrumental in drafting an extremely severe narcotics law in 1973. The minimum sentence under the law was 10 years and there was no differentiation between types or amounts of drugs. A consumer caught with one gram of cocaine was subject to the same penalties as a trafficker caught with a ton of the drug.

In Michelle's case, just being in the same room with a person possessing one gram of cocaine was deserving of the same penalty.

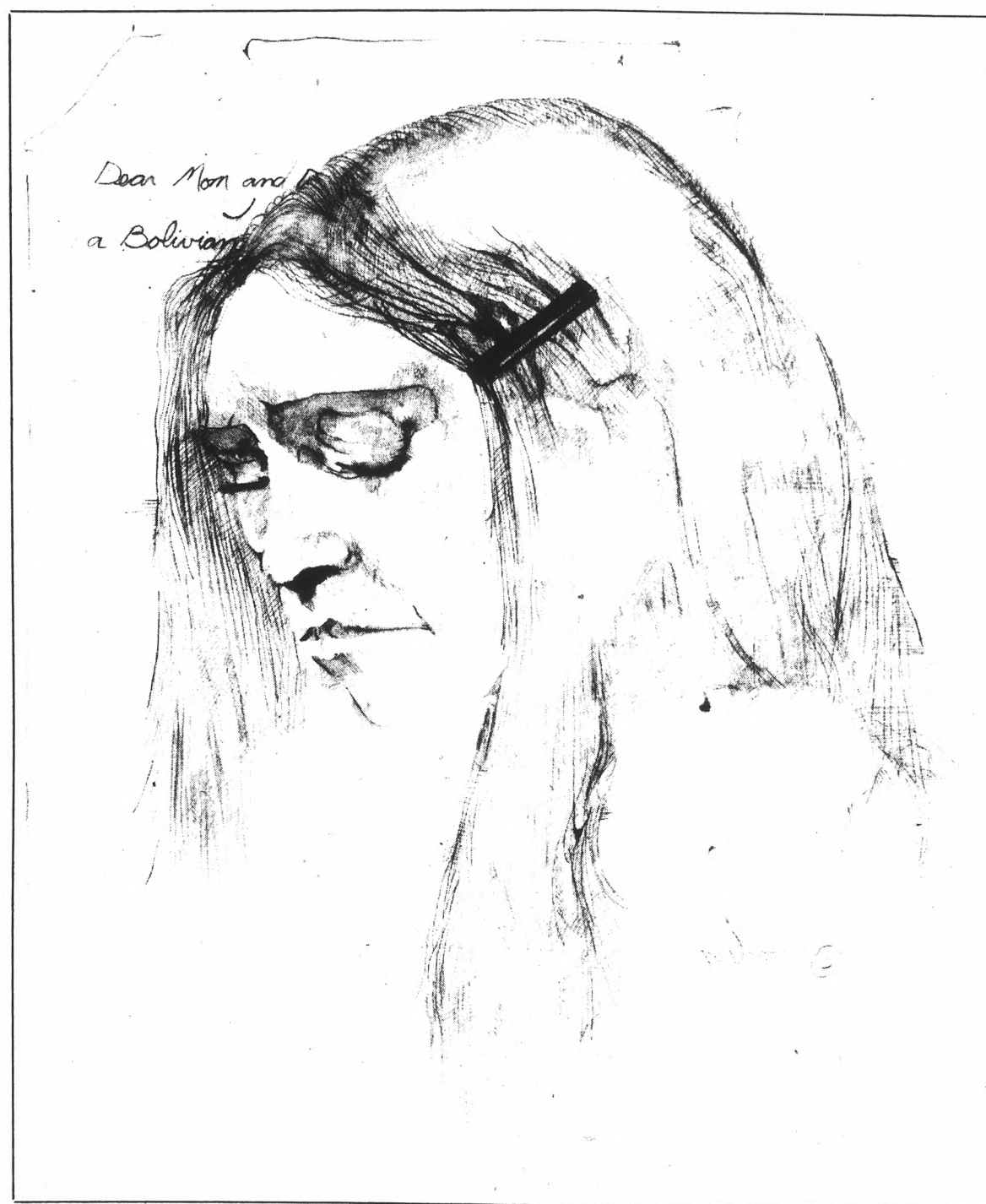
Prior to the 1973 law, judges followed a 1939 law which allowed deportation of foreigners involved in drug violations. Many judges who were used to deporting casual drug users found the new law too severe and were reluctant to hear most narcotics cases.

Lawyers in Bolivia were happy to milk the Americans through the endless hearings and trial process.

On July 5, 1976, Michelle and her friends were taken to prison. The men, who were dropped off first, were told Michelle would be deported. She was taken to the La Paz women's prison in the basement of the Convent of the Good Shepherd Sisters.

"I was really scared because the last persons who had seen me were told I was being deported, my family still had no idea where I was and I was told I would be held 'incommunicado,' which is like isolation," Michelle said. "I felt like I had just dropped off the face of the earth."

The overcrowded prison held 40 to 50 women, mostly Indians whose crimes ranged from stealing apples to murder. The women slept in cots two feet apart. For the first 2½ months Michelle slept on the floor with blankets lent to her by other women.



In the daytime, prisoners were locked outside in a courtyard for 10 hours despite severe temperatures.

"The prison was bug-infested, mice were running all over the place and there were exposed wires everywhere," Michelle said. The prison had only four latrines and one working shower.

Prisoners were given a cup of rice or potato gruel cooked in a pound of lard base at mealtime. "Even the Indian women wouldn't eat it," Michelle said.

The native prisoners received food brought by their relatives, but Americans were dependent on money from home to buy their food, beds, showers and other necessities.

Disease was rampant in the prison. Many women contracted hepatitis and several suffered from typhoid or tuberculosis. Most of the Americans were in desperate need of dental care

and their requests for medical-dental attention were ignored.

Michelle's mother went to Washington to join other parents of American prisoners in Bolivia. They were housed by a human rights organization in Washington, where they formed the Committee of Concerned Parents.

The parents held vigils on the White House steps, lobbied Congress and testified at international relations hearings on their children's behalf.

News media all over the country picked up the prisoner issue which then aroused Congressional concern and put pressure on the State Department and Bolivian officials to change the 1973 narcotics law.

Charges of neglect made against the State Department and Consul Milburn led to a visit to Bolivia by three American diplomats in January 1977. (The diplomats themselves were arrested in Bolivia on suspicion of being Chilean aliens.)

The day before the diplomats arrived, Bolivia changed its law and made the narcotics sentence two to 10 years.

The most trying part of the experience for Michelle was not knowing when or if she would ever be released.

— see BOLIVIA, page 13

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Rent hikes: tenants turn activist

Dramatic increases battled in SF

by Sheilah Downey

When builder-landlord Angelo Sangiacomo raised rents between 30 and 62 percent on 1,000 of his units, he may have set the stage for a type of ordinance landlords have opposed since Proposition 13: one for rent-rollback in San Francisco.

More than 100 angry tenants turned out at a hastily scheduled press conference Tuesday night to discuss opposition strategies to Sangiacomo's increase. The heavy scent of perfume in the air and the starched white collars of the tenants showed that rent complaints have reached even the upper middle class.

Many of the affected apartment buildings are located in the Russian Hill and North Beach districts.

John Molinari, president of the Board of Supervisors was present at the meeting and said he would talk to Sangiacomo on Saturday to try to persuade him to lessen the rent increases. Molinari told the tenants they would have an answer by Tuesday.

This irritated Supervisor Robert Gonzales whose rent-rollback ordinance has been collecting dust since he brought it to the board in January.

"He (Molinari) is all talk," Gonzales said. "Tuesday is too late. My ordin-

ance is the first one to deal with the unfair housing situation in the city. We're through with talking."

On Monday, the full board is scheduled to vote on Gonzales' proposal. It would roll rents back to their May 31, 1978 level. It has been shelved at the last three consecutive board meetings.

Dave Brigode, of the San Francisco Tenants Union, said the Gonzales proposal would be helpful to tenants, but said it is not a final solution to the problem.

"In terms of rent-rollback it isn't the best," he said, "but it would put some money in tenants' pockets. Although it's only a temporary bill to run until next spring, it will give us breathing space."

Gil Brigham of the Mayor's Citizens Assistance Center, said Mayor Dianne Feinstein would support some form of rent stabilization due to the tenants' reactions on the increase.

"The was the highest number of calls we have received from renters complaining since we formed in June, 1977," Brigham said.

Mike Davis of the San Francisco Rental Alliance said tenants may have to carry through any opposition themselves.

"Sangiacomo received a \$262,000 rebate from Proposition 13 and we

haven't received one penny," he said. "We don't have too much faith in the legislation. Molinari is opposed to rent control and Gonzales' proposal is not comprehensive enough to change the situation."

Sangiacomo's increase will affect thousands of tenants throughout the city who recently received a letter from Sangiacomo's company, Trinity Properties. The reason for the increase, according to Trinity, was "rent equalization" — equal rents in each of his buildings.

But according to tenants who received notices and compared them, even after the increases none of the rents would be equal. One tenant speculated on Sangiacomo's plans.

"He's trying to squeeze out middle and lower income people," one tenant said, "and leave only the upper class executives who work in the city."

As the crowd was dispersing after the meeting, tenants surrounded Gil Brigham and asked what he thought of their rent increase protest.

"I think that's sick as hell," he said, but didn't say how much good he thought it would do.



Photo by Michael Tharin

One victim of the Sangiacomo rent increase in his close-quartered studio apartment. His rent is \$375.

Slander charged

AS pushes ouster

by Benny Evangelista Jr.
Student Affairs Writer

The Associated Students Board of Directors will ask for the resignation of Ed Duree from the Student Union Governing Board today for making "slandorous and misleading statements about the AS."

But SUGB Chairwoman Joyce Shimizu, said SUGB policy states that a member can be fired only for ignoring board duties or missing three consecutive meetings without excuse. If that can be proven, the board will vote on it today.

The AS has three members on the 14-member board.

Duree's remarks came in an article published in *Zenger's/Golden Gate* Tuesday, in which he claimed AS President Steve Gerdson was using AS funds for his own benefit.

"This is a political move to make us appear like buffoons," said Gerdson at Tuesday's BOD meeting. "He's a student leader and as such has the duty not to mislead the public."

Calling himself the "self-appointed watchdog of student affairs," Duree claimed the AS was "hiding money" and that Gerdson used his position to gain a \$13,000 a year secretarial position for his former girlfriend, Karen Barker.

Duree also said the AS was not using their funds in ways which benefit students and said Administrative Assis-

tant Ray Tompkins was "buying" influence in the student organizations.

Tompkins said Duree's statements were "unfounded and grossly inaccurate."

The BOD also indefinitely put aside a motion which would increase the board's grant-in-aid pay, including a maximum of \$400 a month for the AS president, a \$50 monthly raise. SUGB members are also asking for a raise, from \$250 to \$300 a month.

"If there is a justification for the raise," said faculty representative Bill Costello, "have your reasons set for your public."

The matter was tabled until further study is made by Corporate Secretary Steve Rafta.

The BOD also voted down a contract to retain Assemblyman Willie Brown (D-SF) as the AS lawyer, but may reconsider it if a payment dispute is amended.

Under the contract, Brown and his assistant Otis McGee would be paid for a total of 90 hours work for a period of nine months, beginning April 1. Brown would be paid \$125 an hour, McGee \$75 an hour.

"From their regular rates, they end up losing \$140 an hour for every hour they would work for us," said Tompkins, who with Attorney General Boris Miskakov worked out the contract with Brown's office.

The BOD voted it down, however, because of "the uncertainty of the ex-

act hours the lawyers would spend on AS cases, if any at all. Under terms of the contract, any unused time would be extended into an extra month.

The board wants to have the unused fees refunded.

In other AS news:

Representatives from five banks without apparent investments in South Africa will meet with the AS BOD next Tuesday at 4 p.m. Those banks are: Western Women's, Hibernia, First Enterprise, Security National and United California. The BOD is seeking a bank to reinvest AS funds.

At the AS Legislature meeting last week, AS legislator Bob Naughton announced the Student Affairs Committee was formulating plans for a massive survey of student needs and opinions at SF State. He said it would be ready the week after spring vacation.

Naughton said the survey would reach 2,500 students, and would take three to four weeks to complete.

The students would be called on the phone from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday, and be asked to complete a 10 minute questionnaire. Naughton plans to ask the legislature for \$1,249 from the unallocated reserve for the project.

"This will set this campus at least five years ahead of any other CSUC campus," said Naughton, who said the survey results will help in the planning of future AS programs.

Campus police health bill to go before Assembly

by Mike Yamamoto

The California State Employee's Association is sponsoring a bill which would extend health coverage for all full-time CSUC police officers in the 19-campus system.

The bill, AB 691, "presumes" a former CSUC police officer's contraction of heart trouble, pneumonia, hernias, polio or tuberculosis is a direct result of police duties. Authored by Frank Vicencia, D-Paramount, the bill will be introduced in a state Senate Subcommittee April 25.

The current law, which includes presumption provisions for employees who have worked as police officers for a minimum of five years. Under the proposed bill, all full-time officers will receive compensation for illnesses during and after employment.

"It's long overdue," said SF State Director of Public Safety Jon Schorle. "Municipal police and firemen have received these benefits for a number of years."

Schorle said the bill should be passed because "police officers are more susceptible to contracting communicable diseases."

AB 691 is the result of an attempt to extend similar rights of municipal and county peace officers to the campus police. Comparable bills have been proposed in the past, but failed.

Schorle said AB 691 has a "very good chance of being passed" because the CSUC police are "receiving support from the trustees for the first time."

Campus officers disabled for the above reasons would qualify for state-paid hospital, medical, surgical, disability and death benefits.

The presumption will be granted for a maximum of five years after retirement, on the basis of three months for every year of service.

But Schorle said "80 to 90 percent of the officers will never use the benefits because the diseases covered are not very common."

He also said it would be difficult to prove the health failures mentioned were not caused by prior police work, "unless one of them (officers) was seen doing some heavy lifting at home, or something like that."

"There is always the potential to make a false claim," he said.

Although AB 691 would provide CSUC police with many added benefits, Schorle said many shortcomings still exist within the system.

He said campus officers shot while on duty receive less aid than other state-employed peace officers. "We get some of the same benefits, but for a much shorter length of time," he said.

"We get around two-thirds (of the regular) pay for about 10 or 11 months. The municipal police receive 100 percent of their pay for a minimum of one year and are guaranteed their jobs will be held open until they're able to come back," said Schorle.

Although CSEA is sponsoring the bill, all officers will receive its benefits, whether or not they are union members.

Bill Insley, president of the local CSEA chapter, said "approximately 50 percent" of the 18 SF State officers are members of his union.

He said all state-employed police are attempting to form a separate association because "they will be the first ones to get collective bargaining if they have their own special committee."

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'Problem? I don't see any problem.'

Close Rancho Seco

During the past week, we have learned just how little we really know about nuclear energy.

The near meltdown at the Three Mile Island facility in Pennsylvania made reality out of a situation the experts said would never happen.

Well, the experts were wrong.

And their error will scare the earth for thousands of years. The path of nuclear arms and power escalation is reckless. The nuclear power we use to brighten our living rooms today will darken the world of the future.

If the Three Mile Island reactor had melted or exploded, the surrounding communities would have collapsed into Dante's Inferno — nuclear style.

Why do we mention the reactor when it is more than 3,000 miles away? Because the Three Mile Island plant has a clone within killing range of San Francisco.

The clone, known as Rancho Seco, is here on the West Coast. Built by a company called Babcock & Wilcox, Rancho Seco is, fuel rod for fuel rod, an exact twin of the reactor that scared the hell out of America last week.

However, Gov. Jerry Brown is hesitant to take the bold steps necessary to close Rancho Seco.

All he has to do is declare a public emergency and it could be closed down in two hours. Instead, Brown has left that decision to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Of course, the owner-operator of Rancho Seco, the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District, is determined to keep it open.

The district contends Rancho Seco provides 60 percent of the electricity used by their customers. But more importantly, the fear is once the reactor is shut down it may never re-open.

The utility district's arguments are typical business logic, but this logic has endangered the ecological safety of Northern California and the world.

The district's greatest fear is exactly what should happen. Brown should just close Rancho Seco down and have it dismantled, putting the Three Mile Island twin out of its misery before it puts us out of ours.

But the only way to persuade the governor to take such strident moves is to show him your numbers.

If you don't like the idea of a reactor identical to the one that nearly killed thousands of people towering above the fertile San Joaquin Valley, do something about it.

Simply attend a rally in San Francisco's Civic Center on Sunday at noon. The rally, sponsored by the Abalone Alliance, will feature Ralph Nader.

Show Brown we have no right to make future generations live with the mistakes of our era.

Tell him the time has come for us to find cleaner, safer sources of energy that don't run the risk of meltdowns or nuclear murder.

Show up at the rally. And speak out.

The skin you save may be your own.

PHOENIX Spring 1979

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Letters from Phoenix readers will be printed on the basis of available space and must be signed by the author. However, names will be withheld upon request.

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1978
PRIZE-WINNING NEWSPAPER
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opinion

The anti-nuclear people are right!

As the radiation-infected air mass from the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Penn. travels downwind over Washington, D.C., it should occur to our lawmakers that the people were right again.

Early in the 1960s the people began to question the moral and political implications of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war. It took the Tet offensive, a defeat for the United States and a sign that it, too is vulnerable, to change the minds of policy makers. Hawks began coming over to the side of the doves.

In the early 1970s there was evidence that the innocent break-in at the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex could be linked to the president. Pursuit of the case finally forced former President Nixon to resign before impeachment proceedings began.

People have been demonstrating against nuclear power plants for years, with little noticeable impact. Perhaps the near-catastrophe at the Three Mile Island facility will convince lawmakers that what these people have been trying to tell them all along is right. Nuclear energy is wrong.

For years the nuclear industry has compared nuclear dangers to those of lung disease and mining accidents in coal energy production. They have said an explosion at an oil refinery would be as serious as a nuclear accident. And, they said, a nuclear accident is a "chance in a million." But that chance in a million came sooner than they expected; we have spent a week with the imminent possibility of a core meltdown. This would mean a massive release of radiation into the

air, ground and water, and a bunch of baffled experts.

The nuclear experts converging at the plant site don't even know what to do about the present situation. Research and models never gave a basis for predicting a hydrogen gas bubble would form in the reactor. Harrisburg's Metropolitan Edison, the utility which operates the plant, makes reports minimizing the dangers. Conflicting reports by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are then produced.

Whether either or both are lying isn't clear. What is clear is that they don't know what to do. They're winging it.

President Carter tried to reassure us by going to the plant himself. It was an irresponsible disservice to the people of Harrisburg and the rest of the country. Harrisburg and the vicinity should have been evacuated immediately as Ralph Nader, Philadelphia's Keystone Alliance and other anti-nuclear groups proposed. Even low levels of radiation exposure can be dan-

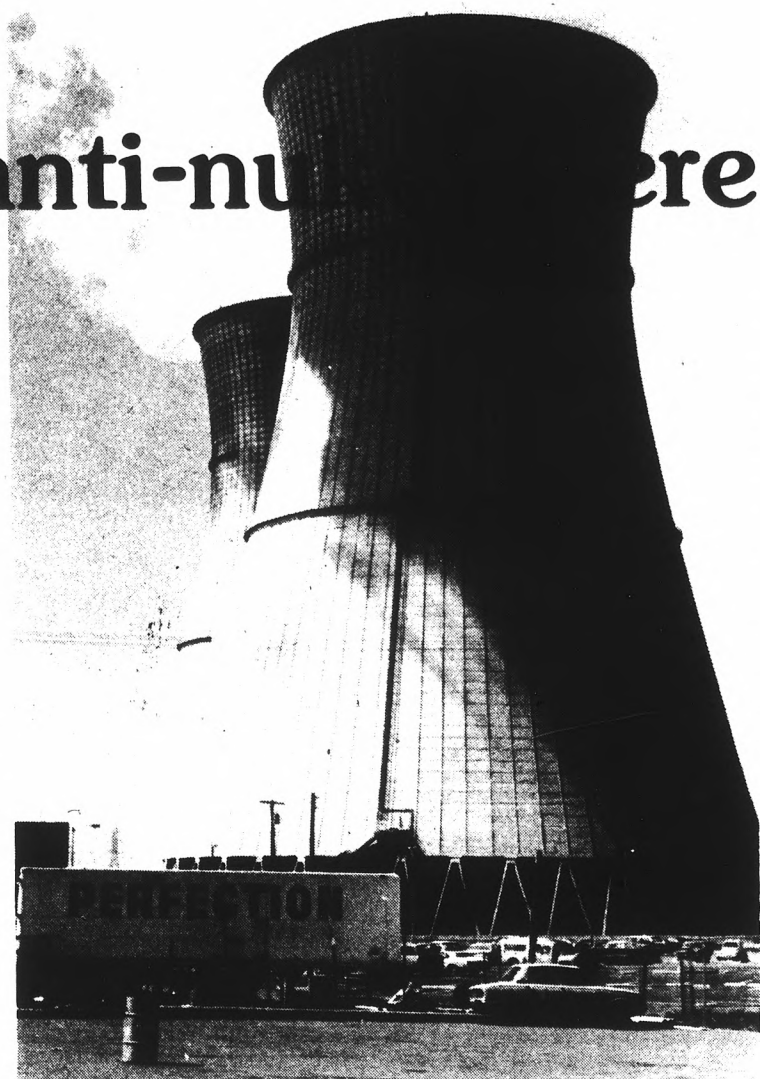


Photo by Rick Aschieris

gerous, but the extent is not known.

In the worst nuclear disaster possible, with complete evacuation, we could expect more than 3,000 immediate deaths and 45,000 immediate injuries. The numbers of cancer cases and birth defects would not be known for decades.

The questions of damage caused by this incident will go unresolved for decades or forever.

Some anti-nuclear energy groups, People Against Nuclear Power for instance, are calling for a complete shutdown of the nuclear industry. For areas whose energy supply is dependent on nuclear plants, they suggest the nuclear plants remain operating until a substitution can be made.

A more realistic plan is a moratorium on new plant construction. Trillions of dollars have been spent in the legacy of nuclear development. We are stuck with 70 operating power plants. Some 92 more are being built. Construction should be stopped and measures to make the already operating plants more safe from accidents or sabotage should be taken. The existing nuclear facilities should be upgraded with state-of-the-art safety equipment.

Perhaps by the time nuclear energy technology is improved enough to resume plant construction it will be obsolete. The more logical alternatives — solar, wind, geothermal, conservation and trash conversion will be developed enough to replace the need for nuclear production.

It makes no sense to risk another Three Mile Island. As long as the element of unknown exists, government and industry should take a cue from the people and slow down nuclear development.

We've been right before.

Coleen Crampton

'My car was driven to crime'

You're running scared. You scan Lake Merced Boulevard for a getaway car, the one you plan to use in tomorrow's robbery. There are no Ferraris, so you settle for a dark green Mustang with a cassette deck and only one cassette.

With shaking hands you break into the car, tear out the ignition switch and start the car with a screwdriver.

Luckily, the radio dial is already set at 94.5 FM.

"Hit Me With Your Rhythm Stick" by Ian Drury and the Blockheads is playing as you pull out into traffic, knowing there's no turning back.

Cruising down Lake Merced, you begin to wonder about the car's owner. Pulling out the registration from the glove compartment, you copy the owner's name and address, setting the scrap of paper next to your makeup remover, wet washcloth, handcuffs, gun, corduroy jacket, tools, new backpack and unused notebooks.

While memorizing the owner's name, you spot an easy target with a shopping cart and hit her.

Glancing back in the rearview mirror, you see your victim upright the cart and continue across the street. Slamming your hand down on the seat in disgust, you drive on. There is still much to be done before tomorrow's robbery.

It's Monday morning. While the car

sits idling on Buckingham Way, you and your partner ambush the armored car parked in front of the bank.

You're hit, and so is a guard. You and your partner flee; through yards, over fences and beyond.

• • •

While sunbathing on the roof of Verducci Hall, I see a helicopter scouring the area. My roommate deduces the helicopter is looking for the Stonestown thieves.

• • •

On Wednesday afternoon, I have to take someone to the airport.

My roommate and I go to Lake Merced Boulevard and head in the direction of where I had last seen my car. But it's not there. Unalarmed, as I have forgotten where I've parked before, I look up and down the street.

Slowly, I realize my car has been stolen.

I call the campus police. They tell me to check to see if the car has been towed.

The police towing service tells me my car had been towed from Buckingham Way. I tell them I never parked there. Regardless, I am told to get a release for the towing service from the nearest police station.

The officer at the Taraval Station fills out a release form, while I protest that my car was stolen. "Your car is recovered, not stolen," says the officer. "And although you claim your car was stolen, we have no proof, so we cannot file a stolen car report."

Upon arriving at the towing garage, I discover my car is filled with the foiled robber's equipment and that my car has been vandalized.

I call the police.

When the police arrive more than an hour later, alcohol on their breath, they connect my car with the Stonestown attempted robbery and call for a crime lab unit.

The crime lab arrives an hour later, dusts my car for fingerprints and takes all the evidence, including the sole cassette.

My roommate asks the detective who draws the chalk lines around homicide victims. The detective tells her that's not the question to ask, and what she should be asking is who pulls out the knife.

The garage owner won't let me leave my car overnight unless I pay the towing charge. I pay. The police leave. My roommate goes next door to the Doggie Diner to call a cab. No cab will venture out to the garage. A friendly Doggie Diner employee offers to drive us home in his Camaro.

The next day, I arrange for my car

to be towed to, and repaired at, a local Ford dealer.

But when I get to my car to unlock it for the tow truck driver, three policemen are prying open the door with a clothes hanger.

They tell me another crime lab is coming out and that they will hold the car until the tow truck arrives.

Later in the day, after my insurance agent transfers my case to another agent, I am told I may be charged with the hit-and-run until the woman can identify the driver because, as I didn't report my car stolen, I am responsible.

The woman describes the hit-and-run driver as a male, the police release my car, and I begin to wait for the insurance agent to OK all repairs.

One week later, the insurance agent approves repairs and informs me I can, and could have, rented a car.

At present, I have my car, and I have three keys to operate it instead of the usual two, because the car dealer didn't install an ignition to match the original keys.

I have a key for the trunk, a key to unlock the doors and a key to start the car.

I do not have a cassette.

Victimized by the thief, the police and my insurance company, I have learned that like a good neighbor, my insurance company isn't always there.

Letters

Thanks for Patty but not for birds

'Thanks'

--Citizen Hearst

Editor:

I have just seen a copy of your Feb. 1 issue and want to thank you for your newspaper's strong support of Patricia.

Please let the person or persons responsible for the editorial know how much it meant to Patricia and her

family.

Kindest regards.

Randolph A. Hearst

Bird story blues

Editor:

Your recent article, "The Green Bird's a Good Buy," represents the worst kind of journalism. It suggests that the systematic capture, destruction and imprisonment of rare and exotic birds for profit is a good thing.

In fact, only small, insecure egos need the false sense of satisfaction afforded through the imprisonment of another species.

We, the undersigned, demand that you apologize to all species for this outrage by printing a detailed story of equal size, in which the crimes of professional animals hunters are portrayed.

SF State has an excellent film, "The Business of Extinction," that your sophomoric "reporter" Karen A.

Linsley should have seen before producing her disaster.

Editors note: Signed by 18 students.

Sincere wishes

Editor:

Good luck to Ed Duree in his campaign for chair of the Student Union Governing Board.

Stephen H. Gerdson
President
Associated Students

Picturephone — talk isn't cheap

by Yvette DeAndreis

Mark is nervous. He is about to see his girlfriend Lynn for the first time in two months. He even bought a new suit for the occasion. But he won't be able to kiss her.

Because Mark is going to see her on Picturephone.

The Picturephone is an "Audio-visual teleconferencing service," according to sales representative Barbara Wallace. It enables people to talk to each other face to face between any two of six major cities.

It's like something out of the future, but it's not. The original Picturephone was shown at the 1960 World's Fair in New York City.

Clients could only speak person to person, and it was too expensive for most people, so it never caught on.

But the original concept was expanded four years ago so that groups of people can talk to each other, and it is called the Picturephone Meeting Service now. Wallace said the service will be in a trial stage until 1981, when the Bell Telephone system will decide whether to continue it.

"Ninety-nine percent of our customers are business people," said Wallace, "because business meetings can be conducted cheaply — \$390 an hour is a real savings when compared to plane fare. Besides, more people can attend the meetings and business deals can be wrapped up faster."

There are other uses. One businessman auditioned 15 starlets for a Grecian Formula 16 commercial. Another videotaped a panel of housewives who discussed the merits of a soap product.

"But even though most of our cus-

tomers are businessmen, in San Francisco there is a high percentage of people who simply like to use the phone," said Wallace.

"One woman saw her granddaughter for the first time over the picturephone and then came back a year later for her birthday."

"Birthday greetings are popular; we even had an entire family sing 'Happy Birthday' to a 70-year-old grandpa," said Wallace.

And then there are the customers like SF State student Mark Richards, who found out about the Picturephone through an article in the *Bay Guardian* and decided it was a "unique thing to do."

"It was the midway point between the last time I had seen my girlfriend and the next time I was going to see her," said Richards, "so I thought, 'how many times do you get to use a Picturephone?' I mean, flowers are OK, but why not be different?"

He made an appointment a month in advance and told his girlfriend, Lynn, when to go to the Picturephone meeting room in New York.

And then the big day came.

* * *

The Picturephone meeting room in San Francisco is sparsely furnished. There is a large conference table with four chairs and microphones on one side of it. Two TV screens are set in the wall.

It's hardly a traditional type of trysting place for lovers, but Mark, a self-professed "incurable romantic," is undaunted.

Two of Lynn's friends have come

along and sit on either side of Mark.

Lynn soon appears on the screen. She has sharp features and a short haircut. Even over the video, she is striking. Next to her is a friend who does not say a word during the entire exchange.

"Hi," says Lynn.

"Hi," says Mark.

"Hello!"

They both laugh. There is a long pause.

"You got another haircut, huh," he says.

"Yeah. Too short?"

"No, no. I like it."

"Good." Another pause. "You didn't plan anything to say, either."

"Really!"

"This is so weird."

"You look good."

"So do you. Different, on TV."

"Yeah."

"I don't know what the hell to say."

"You look great, Lynn. I can't wait to sink my teeth into you."

She giggles.

"When am I going to see you?"

"I'll be there in three weeks."

"You look good, Mark."

"Not as good as you."

"I love you."

"I love you, too."

The TV blinks off. Then it comes back on again.

"Let's see some of your spunk, Lynn."

She sticks out her tongue.

"I feel much better, seeing you, Lynn."

"Me too. I miss you."

"We only have a minute left."

"Wow."



Photo by Alan Stein

"Incurable romantic" Mark Richards thought six bucks a minute wasn't too much to spend for a chance to see girlfriend Lynn Buchanan. Lynn's friend, Julie Kelly, (right) chaperoned.

"I really miss you. I want to see you."

"I love you."

"I LOVE YOU!"

"Bye...bye...I love you..."

"Are we off the air yet?"

"I love you...Bye...oh...shit...It's off."

Afterward, Mark is sad. "The bad part about this is that now I really want to see her," he said. "And another drawback is that it takes about three minutes to get over your nerv-

ousness. Which is an expensive way to get over your nervousness."

"But I'd do it again. Maybe once a year. But at six bucks a minute, you have to be crazy in love to do something like this."

"Which I am."

Quotas put squeeze on foreign students

by Betsy Lewis
Administrative Affairs Writer

For a foreign student who has only been in this country four months, Anthony Gray is getting a quick course in a well-known American collegiate tradition. Waiting.

The 20-year-old Canadian, freshman history major at Sonoma State, has found changing your major and your school in the face of foreign student admission quotas is easier said than done.

Gray, who wants to study journalism at SF State, because he "likes

the city" and has relatives here, was told last week by an admissions officer that he'll have to wait until fall of 1980.

"They said 'no way' and told me not to even bother filling out an application," Gray said, adding that he had planned to come to SF State this fall.

"I'm not really angry, since I have applications at San Jose and San Diego, I'm just frustrated. I was under the impression that it would be easy to transfer. I just really want to get in."

Gray is one of about 2,000 foreign students turned away each semester by SF State. Foreign student population

is at about 3 percent of the total student population since the Chancellor's Office put a ceiling on foreign student admissions in 1975.

CSUC Chancellor Glenn Dumke directed all 19 campuses in the system to keep their present foreign student quotas and maintain a no-growth policy to accommodate a budget cut in foreign student programs and services.

SF State accepts 200 to 250 foreign students a semester from a maximum limit of 500 applications. About 700 foreign students are currently enrolled.

"Half of those who apply are found to be academically ineligible or lack a

strong understanding of English," Admissions Officer Laura Ware said.

"It takes a lot of work on our part to evaluate their ability, based on how their own countries rate them academically. We have students here from 59 different countries."

Foreign student applicants must have a 3.0 grade point average, and must pass an English proficiency test to prove they can read, speak and understand enough English to pass their classes.

In addition to the \$100.50 student services fees paid by all full-time students, they must pay a \$57 per unit

non-resident fee. This amount will go up to \$60 next semester. A citizen no longer pays this per unit fee once residency is established (after a year), but a foreign student on a visa must pay this fee while studying in this country.

In the face of systemwide budget cuts, however, it is possible that some campuses might consider relaxing foreign student admission quotas in hopes of bringing in more revenue from the high non-resident fees.

But International Students Coordinator Harry Freeman sees this idea as being detrimental to the students as well as the university.

"Students should be admitted on their academic record, not for the tuition they can bring in," Freeman said.

"We just can't import foreign students for their money. If we accepted every student that was qualified, we would have twice as many as we do

now. Our staff is too small to give that many students the services they need."

Currently, the International Students office and the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) program in the Humanities Department advise and assist students to adjust to the university environment. But an increase in foreign students wouldn't necessarily increase the staffing for these services.

In addition, the quota system is not the same on all the CSUC campuses. Freeman said many of the state universities fall far below the quota figure, depending on the geographical or academic advantages the particular campus offers.

"SF State is a magic place for foreign students, particularly those from overseas countries," Freeman said. "Having a quota means students will get the right kind of attention."

New economic ingredient — 'crumbs'

When it comes to breadwinning, the crumbs are more important these days, according to Edward Hill Barker, senior vice president of marketing for California Federal Savings.

"If all the supplementary workers (those whose jobs are not the main source of income for a family) in the United States lost their jobs, 68 percent of U.S. households would be living at a subsistent level," said Barker

in a lecture last Monday in HLL 135.

The topic was how the changing family is shaping business and economics. Thirty people attended the lecture sponsored by AIESEC (a French acronym for International Association of Students in Economics and Business Management) and California Federal Savings.

Barker sees a new breed of consumer emerging for the next decade.

The average consumer, he said, is younger, environmentally conscious, articulate, suspicious, simplistic, creative, educated and casual.

"These consumers are also much more impatient," said Barker, who was commissioner of savings and loans in

former Governor Reagan's administration. "This is what *Fortune* magazine called 'the age of instant gratification.'"

"This new breed of consumer is composed more of the middle class. There are 26 million middle-class families in the U.S. today," he said.

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Writer raps the politics of hunger

by Alton Chinn

For author Frances Moore Lappe, the problem of world hunger is one of removing obstacles to the development of backward nations.

"The basic problem is not scarcity," said Lappe. "It's really a political and social problem."

Lappe, who wrote "Diet for a Small Planet" and co-authored "Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity," wrote "that in countries comprising over 40 percent of the population of the underdeveloped world, people have, in our lifetimes, freed themselves from hunger through their own efforts."

The tall, slender, dark-haired woman was interviewed in the library of the Institute for Food and Development Policy, located in San Francisco. Lappe is co-founder of the institute,

'I wasn't doing anything about the forces that create poverty.'

which is a research and resource center dealing with hunger and rural development here and abroad.

The pessimism that usually pervades a discussion of world hunger is misplaced, according to Lappe.

"In our research, we found the most fundamental constraint to food self-reliance is that the majority of the people are not themselves in control of the production process and, therefore, more and more frequently they are not even participants."

She said these constraints have been placed by wealthy landowners, speculators, multinational corporations and government officials in undeveloped countries. She said that to them, farming is an investment, not a livelihood.

Lappe was a community organizer in the '60s for a welfare rights organization in Philadelphia. The work was frustrating.

"I became more and more unhappy," she said. "Even if I succeeded each day, I wasn't doing anything about the forces that create poverty."

Lappe dropped out of college in 1968, read political and economic theory extensively and "homed in on the food economy." She became interested in food's connection to poverty when she learned how much U.S. grain is fed to livestock. She said half of American farmland is used to grow livestock feed.

Lappe said she wrote "Diet for a Small Planet," published in 1971, to show how human protein needs could be met without depending on meat, the production of which she describes as a "national disposal system" for surplus grains.

To Lappe, there is no real food shortage.

"Diet" has meatless recipes for



Author Frances Moore Lappe believes there "is no real food shortage." She says every country can feed itself, but doesn't.

blending foods such as cereal and milk so that the amino acid strengths of both can be complemented.

"Diet" sold 1.5 million copies and Frances Lappe became the Julia Child of the soybean circuit. She said her book was "reduced to a cookbook by the media."

Lappe was raised in Fort Worth, Texas, obtained a bachelor's in history from Earlham College and attended the Graduate School for Social Work at UC Berkeley.

She said the 1974 World Food Conference in Rome was the turning point of her life. There she met Joseph Collins and others who were looking into the underlying causes of hunger.

She and Collins, the co-author of "Food First," founded the Institute for Food and Development Policy in 1975. The institute has produced pamphlets, articles and books on hunger and agricultural development and collects the statistical reports, government reports, books and periodicals that line the library shelves.

Dialing saves your dollars

by Hamilton Leong

For compulsive buyers with the "charge it" syndrome, there is help. Take heart, you who lurk around shopping malls with plastic in your pocket.

The next time you see a shining pair of Kneissel skis or a Pioneer auto cassette deck, don't whip out that credit card or overdrawn checkbook. Call the MINT hotline at 956-5744. The dime you invest may be well worth it.

The MINT (Money Is Not Thrilling) hotline, staffed by six environmentalists, was started nearly a year ago to discourage needless buying to preserve the country's natural resources. The organization receives no funding and calls made to the hotline are re-routed to the members' places of employment.

"We've become a very consumptive society and are really wasting far too many natural resources," said Charles-albert Parsons, a vocational counselor who mans the hotline. "What we have to do is go back to building our community instead of buying our security. We encourage people to barter, share and make their own commodities."

Parsons said the best method of conservation is to earn less money. "The less you earn, the less you have to spend."

Three years ago, Parsons lived in a seven-room house and earned \$16,000 as manager of a state employment development office. Today, Parsons, 40, lives with his 11-year-old son in a two-room apartment and earns \$3,700 a year as a private vocational counselor. Although he confesses to owning a car, he said he seldom uses it.

"I found that I became more happy as my income decreased. There's a difference between needing something and wanting something. Everyone's trying to enhance the quality of their lives with quantity, and it just doesn't work."

Parsons said he fears the lifestyle of

most Americans will lead to complete exhaustion of the country's natural resources, and he wants to "cure" consumers of lavish spending.

"Excessive buying is a sickness, just like alcoholism, when you can't control it. People call and say, 'I know I'm a compulsive buyer and I need help.'"

"This morning a woman called and said she was \$2,000 in debt and living on Social Security. But she said she still couldn't stop her compulsive buying of clothes."

Parsons uses four steps in helping his callers decide whether to spend. "First of all, I tell them to tell all their friends what they're thinking of buying. Chances are, someone they know has the item and can give it or lend it to them."

"Then I suggest they find someone who has it so they find out more about the product."

There is help for those with the 'charge it' syndrome.

"The third possibility is to rent the item so they can try it out first and see if that's what they really want. And last, I ask if they can simply do without it."

Parsons said he normally gets about six calls a day, most of them from people contemplating purchasing "luxury" items such as jewelry, fur coats, sporting equipment and appliances.

Although he has no way of measuring his success, Parsons said the hotline is probably 90 percent effective in persuading callers to buy less. "The very fact they called means they really want to be talked out of buying something."

Nuke talk April 18

On April 18, Bay Area Energy Action, Inc. will present a forum discussion, "Radiation Exposure: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Risks and Benefits."

Francis Spector of the California Nursing Association said the forum will try to "determine how existing controls might be made more effective, and how to design useful educational programs for health workers, their families, and the general public."

The discussion will be held at Fort Mason Center, building 312, room 3-D, at 7:30 p.m. Admission is free.

Harvey Pat, bioradiologist from the UC Medical Center, will be one of the speakers at the forum. He said "as a routine procedure, the use of radiation as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool should be minimal." Pat said individual patients should help decide whether to be treated with radiation.

Other speakers include Dr. Larry Rose, of the California Occupational and Safety Administration and Kim DuClair, of the Public Media Center.

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When your roomie goes too far

It's 3 a.m. You're sound asleep. You have a mid-term tomorrow at 9 a.m., but it is sweet dream city, until...

The front door bangs open and hits the wall. The hall light snaps on and your roommate stumbles in. His girlfriend, the one with the heavy boots, helps him to the bathroom.

The sound of retching reverberates through the apartment. His girlfriend sighs, and so do you.

It used to be amusing, but this is the third time this week, so you're forced to play "Get Rid of the Roommate." Otherwise known as "How to Encourage your Roommate to Leave Without Him Knowing You're Trying."

The first rule: know your target.

In this case it's an Irish-Catholic All-American macho-man type. He believes in obedient women, mandatory motherhood, God and the U.S.A. His

favorite food is booze, with a mean-and-potato chaser. His needs are simple: narcotics and nookie. In a pinch, he plugs in the TV.

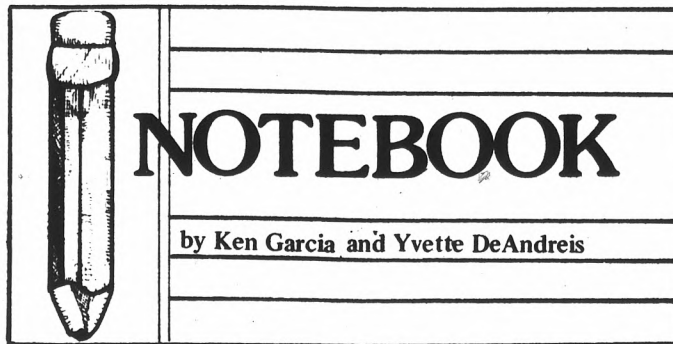
With the target marked, aim for the bulls-eye. Learn how to hit him where it hurts. But move carefully. When he runs out that door, you want him to have no clue to what happened. He's suspicious about things he doesn't know. He doesn't know a lot.

So start simply.

Next time he stumbles in, you needn't lie awake idly. Plot and plan.

At 6:00 the next morning, vacuum the entire apartment. Loudly.

As he falls out of bed at noon, cheerfully say, "Have a nice day," and, "Today is the first day of the rest of your life." Practice until you can do it without gagging.



Offer him last night's chow mein for breakfast. Now that he's feeling sick, play on his guilt. Slap a "Jesus Loves You" sticker on the toilet seat. Stick a Blessed Virgin statue on the stereo. Put a crucifix in the coffee can.

When he asks you what the hell is going on, mumble something about a "miracle."

Set up your own private Stations of the Cross. Put Calvary in his room.

Subscribe to *Marynoll* magazine. Cut out the pictures and paste them in his *Playboy*.

Start calling him "brother."

If these methods are too subtle, hit him harder. Play on his fears. Ask him for a lift to Castro Street. Kiss him goodbye.

Play him in basketball, tennis, volleyball and poker. If you win, gloat. If he wins, cry.

Ask him to drink with you. If he goes, drink more than he does. If he refuses, say, "What's the matter - your old lady got you 'whipped'?"

Tell him his moustache was a "good try." Snicker inexplicably when he steps out of the shower. Tell him that you heard Clint Eastwood's "gone fag," and that he moved in with Charles Bronson.

If these don't work, throw him off. Put Mao's Red Book on the Mr. Coffee machine. Tell him you've joined the Spartacus Youth League. Say that "Democracy Sucks."

Intellectualize. When he won't lend you money, tell him he's "anal."

Replace his copy of "The Godfather" with "Crime and Punishment."

If nothing works, you have no choice but to pull out all the stops. The next time his mother sends him home-baked cookies, call him a "Momma's boy." Then say you think his mom is a "fox." Ask how old she is.

Duck.

Drink his last Coors.

When he fires up a joint, march through the room and spray it with Lysol. Tell him that Notre Dame is "Fem-city."

Finally, stick this column in his liquor cabinet. And hide.

A political plumber preaches revolution

by John Tuvo

When union plumber Stan Roberts isn't plugging leaky faucets or unclogging drains, he is on Bay Area campuses passing out literature, carrying a sign or preaching the word of class revolution.

"I like to challenge the non-producers, those not producing food, shelter and medicine. That is why I go to colleges. Most students are not producers," Roberts said.

"It is a challenge to get college students to change their way of thinking."

The 53-year-old Roberts claims he does not belong to any organizations. "Most organizations won't have me

because of what I have to say, but that's not to say I would not join one. Sometimes one has to compromise," said Roberts.

But Roberts does not intend to stay alone.

"I accept anyone who will join me, and soon the productive class will organize at such a fast rate that no one will be able to stop it," Roberts said.

Roberts spreads his message by passing out pamphlets titled "People's Ideas," carrying a sign and speaking.

Roberts' tracts give lengthy accounts of the falsehoods of religion and other topics aimed at awakening people to the perils of oppression.

"I use my vacation time to pass out my pamphlets and preach. It takes

about one month out of the year for me," he said.

Roberts writes and pays for his entire operation. Resembling an elderly Abraham Lincoln, Roberts has met some difficulties attempting to spread his message.

He was arrested two years ago at SF State for disorderly conduct.

"I was making a speech, so an officer arrested me," said Roberts. "The arresting officer admitted booking me because my speech was making him too nervous."

"If they (those in power) do not want to hear something, they won't let you say it," he said.

Roberts first turned up on the SF State campus in December 1967.

'I like to challenge the nonproducers...'

"I became involved with the anti-war movement and also picketed with the striking SF State students in 1968," he said.

Roberts says the political apathy on campuses during the '70s results from the gains of activists 10 years ago.

"What the students were struggling for in the '60s is what they have now - power of the institutions of higher

learning.

"Look around now and you see a lot of students looking like zombies. They don't have to worry. They are in power," said Roberts.

"Of course, the administrators are not students. Some students say they don't like them, but if that were true, they'd go out and struggle. They are part of the intellectual elite," he said.

"Those who are not part of the productive class cannot understand the oppression between worker and non-worker," said Roberts.

Though quoting Marx most of the time and denying the existence of God, Roberts does not label himself a Marxist or atheist.

"I am a dialectical materialist,

which is what most leftists call themselves."

"Believing in a God leads to the worship of non-productive elites, which in turn leads to more oppression of the producers," he said.

"Religion, like an opiate, drugs people into being passive," he said, echoing Karl Marx. "The revolution that is near will not necessarily be a bloody one."

"Whoever wanted a bloody revolution? But the overthrow of the non-productive class is inevitable," said the preacher.

"The anti-politician attitude of millions of American workers is as ripe as ever for the coming into power of the productive class."

Three lab break-ins, losses come to \$16,000

by Bill Miller

Four petrographic microscopes worth about \$16,000 were stolen last week from a geology laboratory classroom in the Old Science Building.

Campus police say last Tuesday's theft is the biggest single burglary here in several years.

The thieves apparently won't quit. They hit the lab a second time last weekend, looking to grab more of the 18 microscopes normally stored in the room.

During the interim, however, the equipment had been removed and the door lock changed as precautionary measures. The burglars cut out a window to gain entrance, police said.

Geosciences Department Chairman David Mustart discovered the second break-in when he went to grade exams in his office down the corridor from

the lab room.

Later that afternoon the room was hit again, a third time, but the only result was another broken window. The room was not entered.

Lt. Jim Dorris would not say whether police will beef-up patrols in the area and return to policing the interiors of university buildings. "I'm not going to tell you if we have it staked out or not, just so you can print it in your newspaper and blow our case," he said.

Dorris said it appeared to be the work of two people simply because the four microscopes are too bulky for a single person to carry.

Officer Duane Hadley, who is investigating the case, said the crime was "unusual" for SF State.

"We just don't have that type of crime," he said. "There's a high petty theft rate, not burglary."

James Kelley, dean of the School of Sciences, said he will push to change the locks on all doors in the three science buildings on campus. There is some concern that a key was used in the original break-in.

"We have a tight program of key control," he said. "I think we've done all we can. It's up to faculty and students to be more observant of suspicious-looking people."

Kelley said petty thefts occur across campus "all the time," but they are of "useful" items, such as cameras and stereo speakers.

"The street value of the microscopes are trivial. They can't even be used as ordinary microscopes."

Petrographic microscopes are specially designed to look at rock samples so thinly sliced light can pass through them. The slides themselves are costly, according to Kelley. And since they

have different optics, they cannot be used as ordinary microscopes.

Mustart said the School of Sciences is offering a \$100 reward for information leading to the recovery of the equipment.

The theft, Mustart said, is "one symptom of a major defect in campus security. It isn't the fault of the police. They tell me campus crime is doubling every year."

He added, "There is public resentment against police and in turn they tend to take a low profile. Police do much less patrolling now than they did four years ago."

What is needed, he said, is a "change of consciousness" regarding crime and cops. "We are becoming a lawless society, disrespecting even the most essential laws."

Mustart and other geoscience professors are urging their students to co-

operate with police and report any suspicious activity.

The chairman hopes to address the SF State Academic Senate on the

question of crime prevention in a few weeks. "If we all work together on this, I think we can bring about a major reduction in campus crime," he said.

Romberg and Feinstein to speak on Prop. 13

The Second Annual Network of Services for Families, Children and Youth Conference will be held in the Student Union on Tuesday, April 10, from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. The registration fee is \$3.

Among the issues to be discussed are Proposition 13's impact on youth and family services in San Francisco, services to third world abused children and child welfare.

Guest speakers include SF State President Paul Romberg, Mayor Dianne Feinstein and Laura Nader of UC Berkeley.

The conference, which drew an overflow crowd last year, is sponsored by the Department of Social Work Education, the Social Work Student Union, the Delinquency Prevention Commission, the San Francisco Mental Health Association and the Childcare Switchboard.

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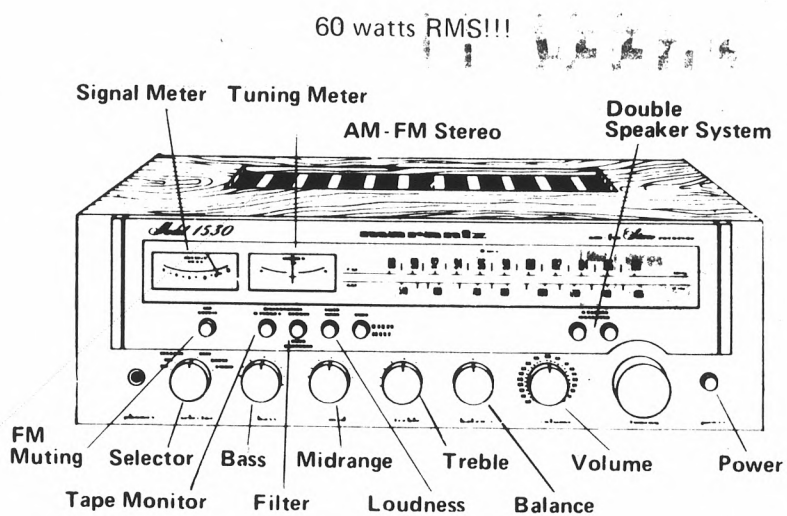
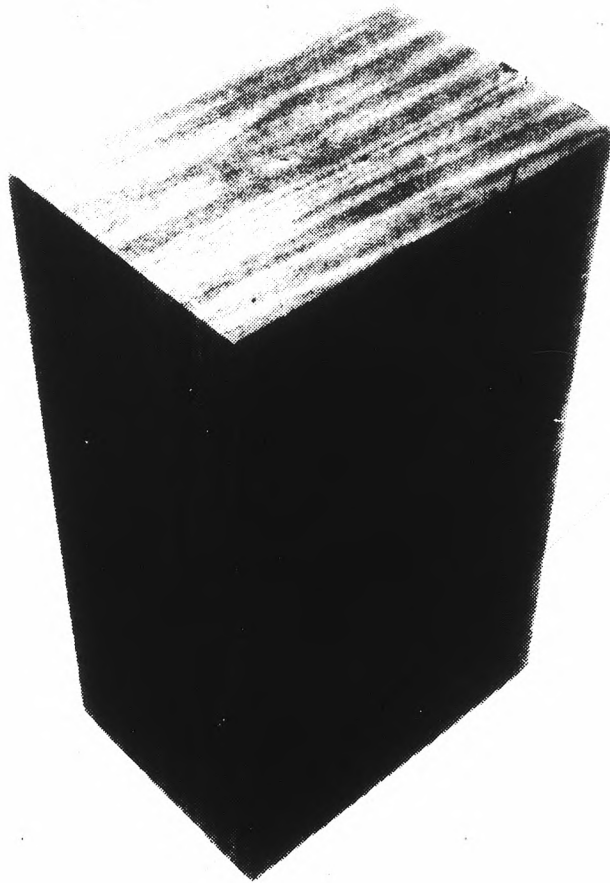
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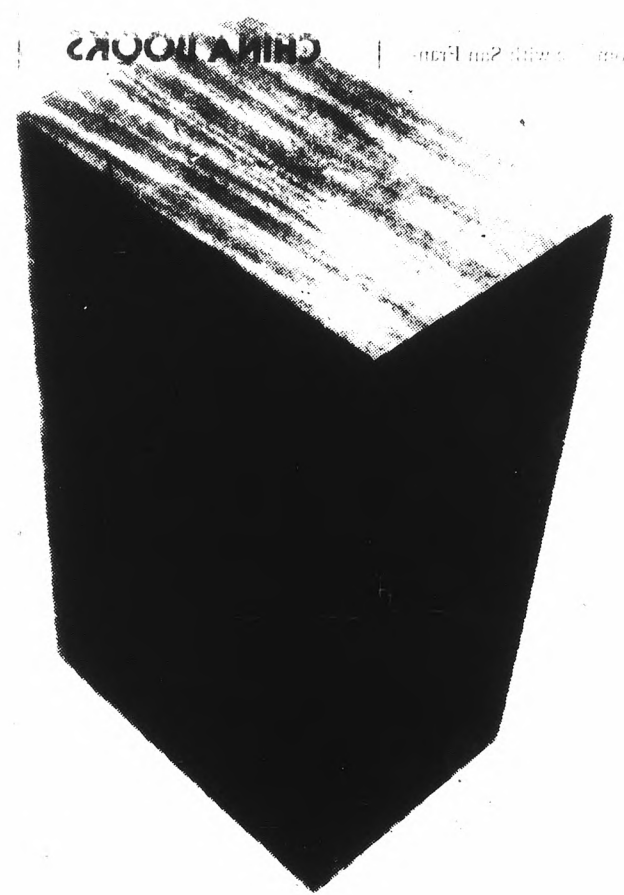
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from page one

— AS

for almost double the amounts next year.

Jim Mazaferro, AS Performing Arts director, in charge of arranging movies and speakers for students, said, "I could have done with \$60,000 less over the last year and a half. But if they give it to me, I'll spend it."

Ed Duree, a member of the Libertarian Alliance who also is active on the Student Union Governing Board on campus, said he and "several others" have put in about 40 hours analyzing AS spending rates and believe the surplus could reach \$300,000 next year.

AS officers said yesterday they are keeping money in the bank for two reasons: to hold at least \$100,000 for the next administration and because they won't be sure how much the surplus is until June, when the fiscal year ends.

"You've got to leave the next administration with something," AS President Steve Gerdens said. "We are trying to budget with what we know we have. And our programs want \$375,000, almost double what they asked for last year."

Student government officers said money will not be easy to come by in the next few years and a surplus is not a bad thing to have.

"We'll probably get by this year," said Tompkins. "But we're on a fixed income. Enrollment is dropping. Inflation has cut our buying power by more than 34 percent in the last four years."

"And people expect us to provide the same services."

Gerdens said operating costs, projected at \$2,000, probably won't be cut much.

"Look at the Student Union budget," he said. "They're top-heavy with administrators."

New programs to be funded by the surplus will be worked out this summer, AS Corporate Secretary Steve Rafter said.

"We've been too busy to get to it now. We'll put the money in the reserve and we welcome student ideas."

Gerdens said lack of student participation — an average of only 11 percent voter turnout in AS elections — hurts the government financially.

"Our program revenues are low because we can't compete with San Francisco, the cultural center of the country," he said. "If students want to gripe about the government, we'd like to hear about it. We have problems filling out student committees."

SF State's surplus reached the attention of state officials because of yearly student government financial reports and an audit of student governments by the Chancellor's Office.

In February 1978, the CSUC Board of Trustees released an Internal Audit Staff report titled "Associated Student Body Review," which said SF State had operating costs of 42 percent, highest of the 11 governments surveyed.

Financial reports show the surplus has grown since Mtambuzi's administration in 1977-78 and now amounts to more than the entire student government budgets of Humboldt State (\$212,000 this year), Hayward State (\$252,000) and Sonoma State, which doesn't have a student government.

Student government officials at other CSUC campuses are in awe of the surplus. Many governments run at a deficit and most keep only small reserves, as required by law.

"I wish we had that much," said Bill Robb, Humboldt State AS treasurer. "We have no surplus at all because our enrollment has dropped. We've had to cut activities."

Fresno State AS Secretary Yolanda Ruiz said her campus will spend \$249,106 this year with a planned reserve of between \$10,000 and \$14,000.

A year ago, the AS surplus at Fresno was \$60,000.

"We really got a lot of flak for having that surplus," Ruiz said. "So we created and funded new projects, like a 'Chicano in Pre-Law Day,' a Chicano Youth Conference and a Gay Student Union. We also funded Homecoming this year when we haven't usually."

Fullerton State AS Treasurer Kathy Tanner said, "There is a definite need to keep some reserve, but student fees should be for student services. I think \$200,000 is a bit high."

Tanner said the surplus at her campus is generally about 9 percent (about \$70,000 annually) of the budget. SF State's surplus represents about 28 percent of its budget.

Student leaders also were surprised by SF State's operating costs. The majority said their governments operate at a cost of 20 percent to 30 percent of the total budget.

Humboldt State's Robb said his group tries to keep its operating cost

around 20 percent to 25 percent.

"I believe the great majority of the student budget should go to programming expenditures and not for administrative costs," Robb said. "It's not fair to the student any other way."

Steve Adams of Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, said an operating cost of 10 percent is enough to run a student government. He said Cal Poly's operating cost is about 10 percent.

Jim Porter, who as San Francisco's chief accountant has "worked on more budgets than I care to remember," said a group that uses 40 percent of its budget to administer itself is not efficient.

"It's difficult to compare city government with student government because student government is run more like a corporation," Porter said.

"City government goes about budgeting money backward: We spend what is available. In government, it is good policy to spend what you have."

San Francisco, after Proposition 13, isn't expecting any substantial surplus, he said.

But he added that student government shouldn't be run like city government.

"If students are paying a fee, then the government should provide the same amount of services to the student. The fee shouldn't create a profit or surplus for the student government. Spending only half on students who pay the fee in the first place is wrong."

"You've basically got one or two problems: The government is not spending enough money on the students and is not providing enough programs to use the money it has."

Porter said the cost of a commuter campus student government should be much lower. "If I were a kid going to school out there, I'd be hollering," he said.

Administrators and students have ideas for new programs, but as Rafter said, AS hasn't had time to consider them.

"They could give a contribution to the Student Union debt," Dalton of the CSUC auditing office said.

"If they can't figure out a way to spend it, send them over here," SF State's Kroeker said. "I can spend a couple of hundred thousand quick. There are a million things AS could help us fund."

Job placement and a study into declining student enrollment are two areas that need funding now, Kroeker said.

David Kagan, dean of the more than 300,000 CSUC students, said there are many activities a government can pour money into.

"Speakers, big bands, art shows, subsidizing athletics... The purpose is to use the funds for programs," he said. "If the money were carefully thought about there, it would be well spent."

The Libertarian Alliance at SF State is pushing for a cut in, and eventual elimination of, the mandatory AS fee. Both measures would require student approval in a general election. Both have been voted on before and failed.

Another alternative is to run the campus without a student government, as Sonoma State does. Students at that campus pay a student union fee, which goes toward services.

But Sonoma State Student Union Corp. member Bill Bourland said that campus is now looking into the possibility of starting a student government.

Part of the problem at SF State, student leaders have complained for years, is that the students don't get involved in the budgeting process.

Student budget hearings are open to the public. Here are the steps in the budget process:

* A draft of the budget is now being written by the executive branch.

* The draft goes to the Legislature Finance Committee later this month for open hearings.

* The draft goes to the AS Legislature for a vote, in an open meeting.

* The approved budget goes to SF State President Paul Romberg for a final OK.

Student testimony may be heard during the committee meetings and the full legislature meeting.

Information on the AS budget filing and meeting dates is available at the main desk, 469-2323.

— library

very expensive," she said. "If something has to be cut, obviously this will have to go."

"The library staff very strongly believes it is best to reduce the number of branches and offer reasonable hours and reasonable services," said David E. Belch, director of public information for the library.

Belch said that with a reduced budget, keeping all the branches open wastes available resources. "All you're doing is investing all your personnel in keeping those facilities open, and not helping people who walk in the door," he said.

Keeping all the branches open will mean a juggling act with the available funds, according to Sue Haas of Friends of the San Francisco Public Library, a volunteer service group.

"There's one school of thought that says keep the library open, even if it's only one day a week, and shuffle the staff around like chess pieces. Monday you go to one branch, Tuesday to another."

No branches would be closed, Haas said, but they would be open on a very limited basis, an avenue opposed by most of the librarians.

Feinstein's budget calls for funding the library at approximately 97 percent of last year's appropriations. This will require significant reductions, according to Frantz, because of inflation.

"But that is just the beginning," he said. "Due to recent changes in CETA (Comprehensive Training Employment Act) legislation, we expect to lose approximately 80 employees on or before Sept. 30."

The biggest losers will be the people who use the neighborhood library. "I can understand why they would close this one," said Brenda Field, 31, a regular at the Ingleside branch. "But I wouldn't go to the library that often if I had to walk any farther."

Librarian Santoro has been at Ingleside for two years. "These people are like my family," she said. "When I order books, I know who I'm ordering them for."

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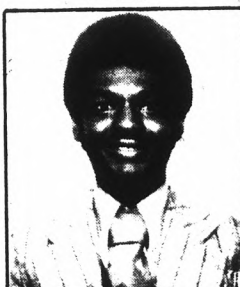
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from page one

— utilities

the money were invested in a university program such as energy conservation, it would help us and be highly profitable to the investor. If we had more such investments, tuition costs could be kept down, too."

The energy conservation program involves three steps: the quick fix, the retrofit and systems conversion.

"The quick fix is familiar to everyone — that involves lowering thermostats and installing time clocks," says Dunne. "Retrofit involves modification of existing systems for higher levels of efficiency, and systems conversion involves completely changing a system such as lighting and heating."

The best structures in terms of efficient use of energy are the older buildings — particularly the dorms.

"Mary Ward and Merced Hall are very good in the area of energy efficiency because they're so quaint," says Dunne. "The newer buildings with more imaginative design are often hard to heat and poor energy users."

— carp

movie, "The Deer Hunter." Hughes said the movie is not an adequate representation of the Vietnam War.

Before and during the protest VVAW members passed out copies of *The Veteran*, the organization's newspaper. The paper claims "The Deer Hunter" "...wants to reverse the verdict about the Vietnam War and remove the brand of 'war criminals' from the foreheads of the U.S. imperialists."

Henri Schauffler, a CARP spokesman, said his group disagrees with VVAW's political ideology. Schauffler claims the VVAW is mostly "communist and atheist."

Hughes says he's a communist but that it has nothing to do with the protest of the "Deer Hunter."

Schauffler said the movie portrays the Viet Cong being victimized by communism. Hughes said this is one of the main problems with the movie. "The Viet Cong were really victimized by U.S. imperialists." He said the movie glorifies America's role in Vietnam.

Hughes said the most dangerous aspect of the movie is that it "prepares public opinion for another war."

At one point, Schauffler used a bullhorn to amplify his views. However Lewis Murdock, director of Student Activities, told him he did not have a permit to use the bullhorn and that its use is not allowed on campus without a permit.

Hughes said VVAW would be at the Academy Awards Monday night to protest the "Deer Hunter's" awards nominations.

— bolivia

— from page three

"It was a terrible mind game they played with us," she said. "At least the Indian women had been sentenced but not one American had."

"They kept telling us the law would

be changed or there would be an amnesty. Our hopes were raised so many times."

"I was afraid I would reach my limitation and my mind and spirit would break. Afraid I wouldn't be able to go home a whole person."

During an early phase of her "trial," Michelle learned she could appeal her confinement without being convicted or sentenced.

"Milburn took a 'tough, luck' attitude and was no help to any of us," she said. "He even discouraged me from entering the appeal which eventually led to my release. He told me I should go through the trial process and be happy with the two-year sentence even though I was innocent."

Against his advice, Michelle filed her appeal and was eventually released on Friday, May 13, 1977.

"For two days they had been telling me I would get out," Michelle said. "I would get up against the wall and laugh and cry — I was really a mess."

"When I finally was released I walked out of the prison and started jumping and laughing. I was free! I was the first American to be released and I was thanking God to have the chance to live again."

Michelle flew into National airport in Washington, D.C. where she was met by her family and members of the parents committee. Congressman John Heinz from Pennsylvania (Michelle's home state) and a barrage of news reporters and television stations were also there to catch the tearful reunion.

Although Michelle returned 21 pounds heavier, incarceration left her with malnutrition, hepatitis and bronchial pneumonia.

For a year following her release, Michelle stayed in Washington, working with the Committee of Concerned Parents for the release of the remaining 31 prisoners who had been arrested under the 10-year minimum sentence law. (Of the 31, only one was eventually proven to be a trafficker and more than half of those arrested were not even in possession of narcotics at the time of their arrests).

As a result of the committee's lobbying efforts, the ambassador to Bolivia, William Stedman (who had never visited the prison), was forced to resign. Consul Milburn was recalled. The General Accounting Office began studies to determine how U.S. aid was being spent and confirmed suspicions that much of the aid was being diverted from narcotics control to sustain the government in power.

The number of judges handling narcotics cases in Bolivia doubled to six, embassy staff was doubled and new criteria were established for embassy officials.

"Prisoners began to receive sentences of two to three years," Michelle said. "Many of them fell under the 'good time clause,' which meant they were given sentences commensurate with the time they had already served."

The committee also succeeded in securing a Prisoner Exchange Treaty which eventually brought the last seven or eight prisoners home.

By September 1978, all 31 prisoners had been released. The committee dissolved and Michelle left Washington for California. Her final project was to co-author a Prisoner Survival Manual, which has been printed for distribution to Americans in foreign jails.

* * *

She now lives in San Francisco and will attend SF State next semester as an international relations major. She hopes to receive life experience credit under State's NEXA program.

Michelle's story is not uncommon. Foreign judicial systems have long been reputed to be harsh on Americans, especially in narcotics cases.

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho observed in a 1977 interview that many young would-be travelers have no idea how serious a problem they might encounter in a foreign country.

"They've grown up in this country and don't realize police practices are very different in other countries. It's possible to be jailed and held for many months without charges being pressed and without access to an attorney," Church said. "They just go abroad in ignorance, really, of the hazards in the event that they fall afoul of the law."

According to Mary Ann Yoden, with the State Department in Washington, about 1,500 Americans are now imprisoned in foreign jails. An estimated 2.5 million Americans will travel abroad this summer.

Along with the usual currency and transportation information, pamphlets

for Americans traveling to some countries will contain warnings of the extreme penalties for drug offenders.

For Michelle Fryer, the horror of incarceration in Bolivia will never really be over. "I'll never forget what it feels like to lose my freedom," she said.

Romberg OKs two grad plans

Two new exam requirements for graduate students were approved last month by SF State President Paul Romberg.

The first establishes universitywide English proficiency guidelines for SF State's 6,300 graduate students. The guidelines require graduate students to be tested twice — before admission into the graduate program and when applying for a degree.

The first exam will test for grammar, spelling, punctuation and the ability to present concepts in an organized and coherent form.

On the second test, students will be expected to write "in a way which will exemplify scholarly style in their chosen field," the proposal states.

The other proposal changes procedures for the master's comprehensive exam. Departments requiring such exams must have program advisers notify students of the time and place of the exam and their test results.

Until the new rules take effect, students still must find these things out for themselves.

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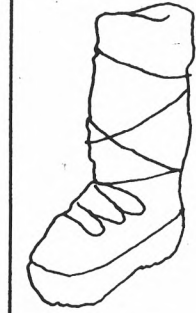
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arts

Chris Miller at SF State: 'Damn glad to meet you'

by Bill Miller

Chris Miller is obscure.

The hip, 37-year-old writer of *National Lampoon* fame, author of "A Dirty Book" and originator of "Animal House," came to SF State Monday night, presumably to lecture about his work.

First he told a dirty story.

"Welcome to the Chris Miller story hour," he told the gymnasium gathering of about 75 students, most of whom came for a discussion of the making of "Animal House," a comedy film about a wild Ivy League fraternity set in 1962.

"Forget the lecture shit," he said. "I'm going to tell you some dirty jokes and get all your thighs moist so you can have a good time later."

Miller's on-stage performance is like watching an animated porn book. The X-rated stories he recites are his own insanely erotic creations for *Lampoon* brought deliciously to life.

He plays the parts with the relish of an over-sexed schoolboy — not just the voices and actions of the characters, but also their thoughts and lingering moans.

Miller, who has been touring colleges since 1972, calls his act "intense humor." It is, he said, a combination of the maniacal wits of Lenny Bruce, the first 20 issues of *Mad* comics, Richard Pryor in concert and the best of *Lampoon*.

His favorite topics are the "real things that affect all of us: sex, death, politics, religion and farting in the elevator."

"Some people think you should talk about these things in euphemisms, if you talk about them at all. Lenny Bruce was the first to say 'cock-sucker' and they killed him for it eventually."

It was always inside me, being the class clown. I was always the first to get thrown out of something," said the denim-clad Miller, reminiscing backstage with a reporter before the show.

Miller attended Dartmouth College where he joined the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the "original Animal House." Somehow he graduated with a degree in business administration.



One of the original 'Animals.'

Photo by Scott Ludwig

He went to work 9 to 5 in a conservative Madison Avenue advertising agency, sitting behind a desk and dreaming up promotions for Topper Toys, Oxydol, Frigidaire and breakfast cereals.

His proudest creation: the "Cuckoo for Cocoa Puffs" cereal jingle.

"I loved it," he said. "We made it the kiddies' equivalent to taking drugs. The message was eat some and you'll feel great."

But after five years the business proved to be "a drag" and Miller set out in typically unabashed fashion to "get myself subconsciously fired."

While at a business luncheon attended by company executives, Miller said he "casually pulled a lid out of my pocket and began lacing my soup with marijuana." He offered some to the ashen-faced executives and soon found himself without a job.

Miller laughed at the thought. "Now I think, oh my god, how could I have been that goddamn crazy?"

"As a lark" he began writing comedy. He had been a comic book fiend as a kid in Brooklyn Heights. While a senior in high school, Miller and a friend wrote their version of the popular *Oz* books, titled "Delinquents in Oz," starring '50s teenage hoods from New York.

Writing at \$25 a story for a porn tabloid called "Fun," Miller continued to send articles to *Playboy* and *National Lampoon* and continued to collect rejection slips.

Finally, in one "glorious week" in March, 1971, both magazines bought his stories. *Lampoon* editor Doug Kenney, who had earlier rejected Miller's piece for the religion issue — "Everything You Always Wanted to Ask About Sects But Were Afraid of Lightning" — made him a contributing editor.

Restless, he tired of writing short stories and in 1974 began working on a book based on his experiences at Dartmouth.

"I wanted to give the American public the story they always wanted but couldn't believe was true — the searing truth."

Three chapters into "Animal House," he had a disastrous encounter with his publisher, whose name he cannot remember. The project was sunk.

Miller admitted the experience intimidated him. "I slumped off and continued to write my normal porn for the magazine every month."

Lampoon published Miller's frat work in a series of short stories, "Tales of The Adelpian Lodge." Then, Kenney, who along with Harold Ramis was having no success coming up with a motion picture screenplay for *Lampoon's* High School Yearbook Parody, contacted Miller about an "Animal House" movie.

The trio went to work immediately. The rest is show biz history. The film is still raking in the bucks, having topped the \$110 million mark. It is now overseas and doing well, even with subtitles. In Sweden, "Animal House" translates to "House of the Funny Boys."

A sequel is coming, written by the same trio and featuring the same cast, including the indomitable John "Bluto" Belushi.

Miller is also putting together a collection of his uniquely pornographic short stories, mostly from *Lampoon*, appropriately titled "Cock-tales."

Miller, Kenney, and Ramis wrote the pilot for ABC-TV's "Delta House" spin-off and then politely excused themselves from the series.

"It could have worked on television," Miller said, "but they put it on prime time and went after a teeny-bopper audience. We asked them to put it on later and go for as close to an 'R' rating as possible. Instead, they played up the dumb slapstick."

Yes, there really was an "Animal House" in 1962, and a "Bluto" and an "Otter." Yes, they were crazy and did crazy things like Toga parties and road trips. Yes, there was a long-lived battle with the dean and, yes, their grades were lousy.

No, the film wasn't a true depiction of life in that fraternity — "It was too nice," Miller said.

Three members of the original Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, still close friends and now living in the Bay Area, were at SF State Monday to hear brother Chris speak about the good ol' days.

Bob "Otter" Anderson, 39, a senior partner in a law firm, was a Delta member from 1960 to 1963. He was the guy who almost got all of them killed when they visited a black nightspot.

The tall, bearded Anderson, who said he was given the name "Otter" because of his slightly buck teeth, has seen "Animal House" three times.

"It's a funny movie. They had to make it seem nice," he said. "We were a lot



An X-rated storyteller at work.

Photo by Scott Ludwig

more morbid. Some of the things we did would give you nightmares."

Jeff "Rhesus Monkey" Lopic, 37, is a lawyer for Bank of America in San Francisco. He also liked the film. But he said it was a dead pig, not a horse, that was brought into the dean's office as a prank.

"Our battle with the dean made the movie seem tame," Lopic said. "But I kind of liked the man."

Said Miller: "It was probably the greatest of all Animal Houses, as far as we could tell."

Answering questions from the audience, Miller said he believes "Animal House" has "broken open the flood gates for a new humor." He predicted a new rush of satirical films — most bad, some good.

Although he said working with a Woody Allen or a Mel Brooks would be an "incredible experience," he thinks those comedians are not keeping pace with American youth.

"As much as I love Woody Allen and Mel Brooks, they are coming from one generation before me. They're the guys currently in their 40s."

Miller's talent is in neatly packaging the seemingly unpackageable. He ended his 2 1/2 hour appearance by reciting a short story about a sexual adventure with a phone that comes alive. The punch line left the audience in hysterics.

His farewell to SF State: "As for all of you, I hope you get laid tonight. I'm certainly going to. Good night."

spotlight

MUSIC

April 5 — Jazz musician Ronnie Boykin will be at the Union Depot from 5-7 p.m. Free.

FILM

April 5 and 6 — "The Wild One," starring Marlon Brando, will be shown at the Barbary Coast at 4 and 7:30 p.m., followed by "The Lords of Flatbush" with Henry Winkler and Sylvester Stallone at 5:30 and 9 p.m. Admission is \$1.

COMEDY

April 5 — There will be a Comedy Showcase at the Union Depot from 8-10 p.m. Free.

THEATER

April 5 and 6 — Brown Bag Theater presents "Lysistrata" at noon in CA 102. Free.

April 5, 6 and 7 — "In the Boom Boom Room" will be presented at 8 p.m. in the Little Theater. Tickets are \$3.

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Friday April 6

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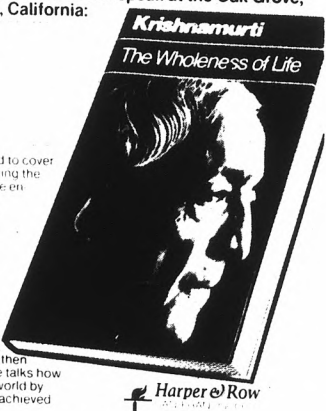
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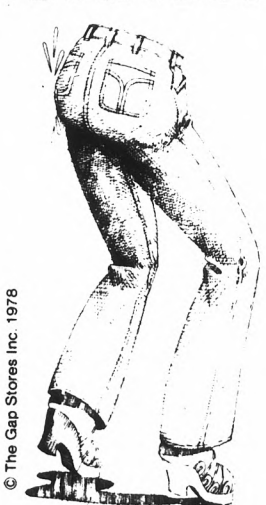


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STONE TOWN MALL

'Sultans of Swing' rock City

by Christopher Donnelly

Dire Straits made their long-awaited first appearance in San Francisco last weekend, playing twin shows Saturday and Sunday nights to standing-room-only crowds at the Old Waldorf.

If the first set Saturday was indicative, the band left little room for disappointment. For an all-too-short 90 minutes, Dire Straits filled the Old Waldorf with their own brand of rock 'n' roll; charged with clean, well-wrought melodies and laced with energy.

Songwriter and lead vocalist Mark Knopfler put his beautiful old Fender Stratocaster to full use. Picking with only his unaided fingers, he wove an intricate musical fabric abounding

with energy, tone and texture.

The three members behind Knopfler did justice to his genius, providing a rich instrumental and (to a lesser extent) vocal background upon which Knopfler displayed his talents.

The show opened with a futuristically eerie jam — Knopfler wringing improbable notes out of his instrument, drawing them into peaks and valleys with the electronic aid of a phase shifter.

Pausing long enough to acknowledge the cheers of the obviously partisan crowd, the band then slid into their first song, "Down to the Waterline," from their album "Dire Straits" (Warner Bros.).

Smooth and rhythmic in its record-

ed form, "Waterline's" live version was tight and moving without being mechanical or overemotional. Having set this trend, the band carried it through their entire performance.

Dire Straits is an unusual new band, preferring blue jeans and a bare stage to the glittery trappings of contemporary disco and new wave performers.

On the far left, bassist John Illsley was the very picture of cool, unruffled concentration. Drummer Pick Withers occasionally twirled his sticks, a trick completely overshadowed by his commanding and hypnotic drumming.

While Mark Knopfler may have dominated the show, the dozen songs played (including seven from their album) gave each member a chance to

display his talents.

David Knopfler's rhythms provided an excellent backup for his older brother, but he also took the lead on occasion — producing full bell-like tones from a Fender Telecaster equally old and in as obviously good shape as Mark Knopfler's Strat.

Proving a bass is good for more than just low-octave melodies, John Illsley laid down lines of an intensity and depth to rival Withers' drums. Even such subdued tunes as "Lions" were firmly grounded in the joint beat produced by Illsley and Withers.

The audience waited all night to hear it, and the band obliged by finishing their regular set with their hit song — "Sultans of Swing."

The peak of the crowds adoration, "Sultans" was also the height of Dire Straits' musical excellence and personal energy. Lead singer Knopfler, whose gravelly voice is reminiscent of Bob Dylan and — on occasion — Jim Morrison, let loose and took chances, and the result was good. The somewhat unpolished vocals of Illsley and David Knopfler mixed well with the lead's distinctive sound.

Dire Straits' powerful performance is in strong contrast to their album, which is long on musical and lyrical excellence but short on energy.

The album, however, was recorded in the group's infancy — a short year ago — when a U.S. tour and *Rolling Stone* feature article were still dreams for the London-based group.

The album was recorded in only 12 days and mixed in three, at a cost of \$25,000. This is something of an ana-



Photo by Mark Richards

Mark Knopfler, Dire Straits' lead vocalist, also writes all the music for the group.

chronism today, when top-selling albums are commonly months in the studio and rely on five-figure budgets.

A new album, "Communiqué," was recorded last December but is being held from release due to Dire Straits' current top-ten status.

The meteoric rise of Dire Straits is something of a puzzle in this country, where their album went gold before their recent American debut.

The four band members are hardly followers of fashion in the series of the musical world, a spot they now

share with such luminaries as the Bee Gees, Rod Stewart and Olivia Newton-John. They dress casually, have no stage show, and their music fails to convey even a hint of disco or new wave sounds.

Like that of Bruce Springsteen, the success of Dire Straits is evidence that as the decade draws to a close, there is still a vast audience hungry for pure, high-quality rock 'n' roll.

Dire Straits will be back at the Old Waldorf (44 Battery St.) on April 8 and 11. Tickets are \$6.50 in advance.



Photo by Mark Richards

Dire Straits offers the audience a musical blend of energy, tone and texture.

An escape from 'The Bell Jar'

by David Hern

A bell jar is a glass dome with a handle on top of a plate. It is also a term often used as a metaphor for isolation or abandonment. A motion picture is a series of images shown in rapid succession for the edification and/or entertainment of the viewer. These two definitions underwent an attempted merger recently, but director Larry Peerce and screenwriter Marjorie Kellogg have taken on a project far beyond their capabilities.

Sylvia Plath's novel "The Bell Jar," is now a motion picture starring Marilyn Hassett as Esther Greenwood, the troubled young poet of the '50s who slid into madness and finally suicide, on the verge of what might have been a brilliant career.

The story covered a long span of time following Esther from her years as a prize student at Smith College, through her tumultuous employment by a New York fashion magazine and finally into a mental institution.

The sad bitterness of Plath's novel exemplified the repressed feeling of so many women in a way more eloquent and disturbing than the sensationalistic "Fear of Flying" or the seedy "Look-

ing for Mr. Goodbar." Its freshness and sardonic objectiveness painted an unsettling portrait of a woman who was truly the victim of the tides of time. A victim not of villains, but of the backward thinking of a repressive decade.

In the film, however, the restrictive mores and ills of Plath's era are translated into the personages of a few obnoxious males. This is taking dramatic license past reasonable boundaries.

Peerce and Kellogg forget societal expectations proliferate throughout any era and affect the behavior patterns of both males and females. Hence, it is simply unfair filmmaking to simplify the dynamics of intimate relationships in order to show Snidely Whiplash tying poor Penelope to the railroad tracks.

Comedian Robert Klein is laughably bad as the swaggering cowboy Lenny. Most of the world's worst aggressors are really successful overcompensators for consummate insecurities. Klein displays none of these complexities and comes off more as a buffoon than a seething sexual threat.

Likewise, Jameson Parker as Buddy, Esther's fiance, is all teeth and dry-look hair with a neanderthal men-

tal. In one perfectly outrageous scene, he and Esther are discussing marriage plans. Esther, fearing stifling domesticity, finally confesses her desire to be a writer. Her boyfriend, with perfect aplomb, comes back with, "Well sure, you can write when the kids are in bed." A real fun guy.

The saddest part of the production is that Marilyn Hassett's performance is really quite excellent.

In one scene, after a futile and emotionally exhausting evening of wine and debauchery, she stands alone at her window bellowing with a primal, agonized wail that is profoundly disturbing on a raw gut level.

But this and other scenes are lost in the lackluster direction and editing of the film. Peerce uses the camera as a recording device and films moments of high intensity from longshots' emotional potency. The end result is a slightly better-than-average TV movie.

The material in "The Bell Jar," has so much dramatic potential, it is a shame so much time must pass before a re-make can be produced.

"The Bell Jar" is now playing at the Surf Theater on Irving and 46th Ave.



Robert Klein, co-starring in the role of a zany discjockey, plays up to Mary Louise Weller in "The Bell Jar."

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sports

Coaching staff losing talent

by Michael Torcellini

SF State won only two conference championships this year. One by the women's basketball team, the other in soccer. The coaches of both of those teams, Gooch Foster in women's basketball, and Luis Sagastume in soccer, intend to leave SF State for coaching positions at other universities.

"All I can do is wish them the best," said Richard Swanson, chairman of the Physical Education Department.

Sagastume, one of two finalists for the soccer head coaching post at the Air Force Academy in Colorado, says he will accept the job if chosen.

Last Monday Foster announced she had accepted the women's basketball coaching job at UC Berkeley.

The difficulty SF State has in keeping these high-quality coaches is an obvious problem, and there is no foreseeable solution, said Swanson.

"Almost any coach we have, who is successful, is going to get a better offer from another school," he said.

The type of program SF State runs restricts the PE Department from financially rewarding high-caliber coaches for their performances. All coaches are paid on the same scale as faculty members in other departments of the school.

"You really can't throw your whole salary schedule off by giving some faculty members raises and not do the same for others," Swanson claimed.

According to Foster, a large part of the problem lies in the lack of good facilities, as well as the school's inability to provide sufficient salary raises for a job well done.

"I hate to talk about money so much, but whether you want it to be important or not, it is," Foster said.

She also mentioned the lack of athletic facilities on campus.

"We need some help high up in the administration to get the facilities we so desperately need," she said. "Because the facilities are so overworked, it is almost impossible to do a good job."

Although the pay scale was a significant reason for Sagastume leaving, it wasn't the only one.

"All I wanted was to teach full time," Sagastume said.

But SF State was unable to offer that position to him, despite his success here.

The year before Sagastume came here to coach, the soccer program was almost nonexistent. The team's record was 0-11 and it scored only two goals the whole season. The next two years, with Sagastume as coach, the team placed in the top six of the nation.

Sagastume has indicated he will probably stay at SF State if he doesn't get the Air Force Academy job.

"The only way we can keep coaches here is if they enjoy the coaching atmosphere," Swanson said.



Photo by Michael Tharin

Gooch Foster will be leaving the program she built at SF State.

Foster accepts Cal coaching post

by Ann Miller

Gooch Foster's women's basketball team listened solemnly to their coach last Monday. All eyes looked down, all heads were bowed.

Foster was telling them what they already knew but what they had all hoped was untrue. She had accepted the head coaching job at UC Berkeley. This is her final semester at SF State.

If it was ever possible for a program to belong to one person, then it was the women's basketball program at SF State belonging to Foster.

When Foster came to San Francisco five years ago, it would have been an exaggeration to call it a program. She's leaving the team with the Golden State Conference championship. At the regional playoffs the Gators lost to Nevada-Las Vegas, ranked number five in the country, by only eight points. And Foster's improvements came in a program that did not allow athletic scholarships — the only such team at the regionals.

"Dr. Foster has accomplished about all she is capable of accomplishing here," Coni Staff, Foster's assistant coach and close friend, said.

There had been several other offers during Foster's five years at SF State. Her 72-26 basketball record tended to encourage other schools to bid for her services, but Foster wasn't ready for them. Until now.

"Cal really did make me an offer I couldn't refuse," she said in her office Monday.

UC Berkeley's location in the Bay Area, where many of Foster's friends and basketball contacts are, also helped her to decide. The salary and fringe benefits that go along with coaching at a major university which offers full athletic scholarships clinched the deal. Ironically, the Gators' 1978 championship season may have given Foster her final incentive to leave.

"I wasn't ready to go before," Foster said. "You have to kind of feel

these things. I don't like to leave what I think is a job undone.

"But the team doing as well as they did this year helped. I think they accomplished all they were capable of.

"It's a good time to leave, an up time. It will be easy for another coach to come in. They will have a good nucleus of returning players who have learned enough to help them coach. Everyone is feeling positive."

Foster's final Gator team didn't appear all that positive after they heard her news. It didn't help that UC Berkeley released the information before Foster had the chance to tell them personally, something she had requested.

None of the players put any blame on Foster for leaving. Realistically, they knew SF State could not match any offer UC Berkeley was capable of making. The players Foster had recruited and developed into a championship team were upset, but not angry. After playing against Division I teams they, more than anyone, knew what she was leaving them to try and accomplish.

Foster was associate athletic director, basketball coach and assistant professor at SF State. Her work load entailed administrative work, coaching, recruiting and teaching undergraduate and graduate courses. As she said, "The work load is unbelievable."

At UC Berkeley she will be head basketball coach with two full-time assistants. When she isn't coaching, she will recruit. Those are all her duties, for quite a bit more money than she received at SF State. SF State hardly belonged in the battle.

"Dr. Lilly (UC Berkeley's women's athletic director) phoned people across the country," Staff said about the Bears' search for a new coach. "A lot of the people she talked to recommended Dr. Foster — even people in the Midwest who had never met her. She is well-respected everywhere."

"Truthfully, SF State had been lucky to keep a coach of her caliber this long," continued Staff.



Soccer coach Luis Sagastume weighs pros and cons of coaching at Air Force Academy.

Young and old survive Dip Sea Race

by Peter Farricker

Bored? Try running up 671 steps, through poison oak, prickly nettles and wasp nests while keeping an eye out for barbed wire strung across the path and lurking dobermans.

Masochism, you say? No, it's the annual Dip Sea race in Marin County.

The Dip Sea run was started in 1904 by two Olympic club members, Charles Boas and Al Coney, who raced from Mill Valley over the mountains to the beach. The following year more than 100 people entered the race, and it's been held every year since, except for a few during World War II. This year's race will be on June 3.

The run starts in downtown Mill Valley. After a short jog you face the unenviable task of running up a flight of 671 steps. Then up one side of a hill to 800 feet above sea level and down the other side to 120 feet above sea level. Then comes the steep climb up to 1500 feet along the appropriately named Insult and Cardiac Hills. From there you wind down the mountain to Stinson Beach and receive your survival medal. All in all, you've covered about seven miles.

No one knows exactly how the Dip Sea race got its name, but according to Jerry Hauke, who's in charge of it, there are two theories. One is that it was named after an old inn by the fin-

ish line at Stinson Beach which has since gone out of business. The second is that when you finish the race, you take a "dip in the sea."

Hauke said, "It's an extremely rugged race. A cruel race to run, and a cruel race to train for. We don't encourage beginning runners or joggers to enter it."

Hauke added that a broken arm, a leg or an ankle is not an uncommon occurrence.

Aside from the terrain, a unique feature of the race is whoever crosses the finish line first is the winner. This is unique because the Dip Sea gives head starts according to age and sex. So it is virtually impossible for a scratch runner, one with no head start, to win the race. There's also an award for the fastest time.

A 10-year-old won the race two years in a row. A 71-year-old man also won, as did a little girl. Obviously, winning is not the object of this race. Competing is.

"The people who finish resemble the walking wounded," Hauke said, "bleeding and sore, with cuts and bruises — their red badges of courage. They are excited just to have been a part of it and to have completed it. They walk around the rest of the day feeling a foot taller."

There is no definite route from Mill Valley through Muir Woods to the

Beach. This adds to the intrigue of the race. Unlike other races it is still possible to figure out your own theory for the quickest route. People are often seen with stopwatches on the trails, weeks before the race, attempting to find alternate paths, said Hauke.

Hauke hopes to keep the number of runners in this year's race down to 1,100, as opposed to the 10,000 or so who compete in the Bay to Breakers and the Boston and New York marathons.

'The people who finish resemble the walking wounded'

Those races, Hauke said, are essentially "social events" and are only for the seeded runners.

"In those races, it's fun to be a part of the event, but too many people take away from the enjoyment of the race. You can't relax or run at your own pace," he said.

This year will mark the 69th running of both the Dip Sea and the Bay to Breakers. Hauke believes they are not competing with each other for Bay Area supremacy. "They are two stimulating events and both have been around a long time," he said. "There are so many runners these days you need multiple races to satisfy them."

Some organizations have tried to commercialize the race by sponsoring it (i.e. the "Revlon Dip Sea").

Hauke strictly avoids this type of advertising. However, he does accept sponsors for specifics, such as Fidelity Savings, which is donating the buses, and Crystal Geyser Mineral Water, which will give drinks to the finishers. For this help they get mentioned in the program.

Hauke said it costs the Jaycees between \$3,000 and \$4,000 to operate the race. Each entrant pays \$3.50 to run. This money goes for expenses like portable toilets, ambulances, postage, results, application forms and medals.

Entrants come from as far away as Florida, New York and Minnesota, and one man known as the "Dip Sea Demon" has run in the race for the last 40 years.

Though the Dip Sea is well-known, mostly in runners circles, Hauke believes it is second in prestige only to the heralded Boston marathon.

Miller
SPORTS AWARD

ATHLETE OF THE WEEK
VALERIE BELL

5'6 SOPHOMORE FROM S.F.

The Women's Track star paced the Gators to a 66-23 win over Sonoma State by placing first in the 100 m and 200m, and accounting for 12 points on the day. She is also a member of the undefeated 4 x 100 relay team.

coming...
Another athletic build gone soft.

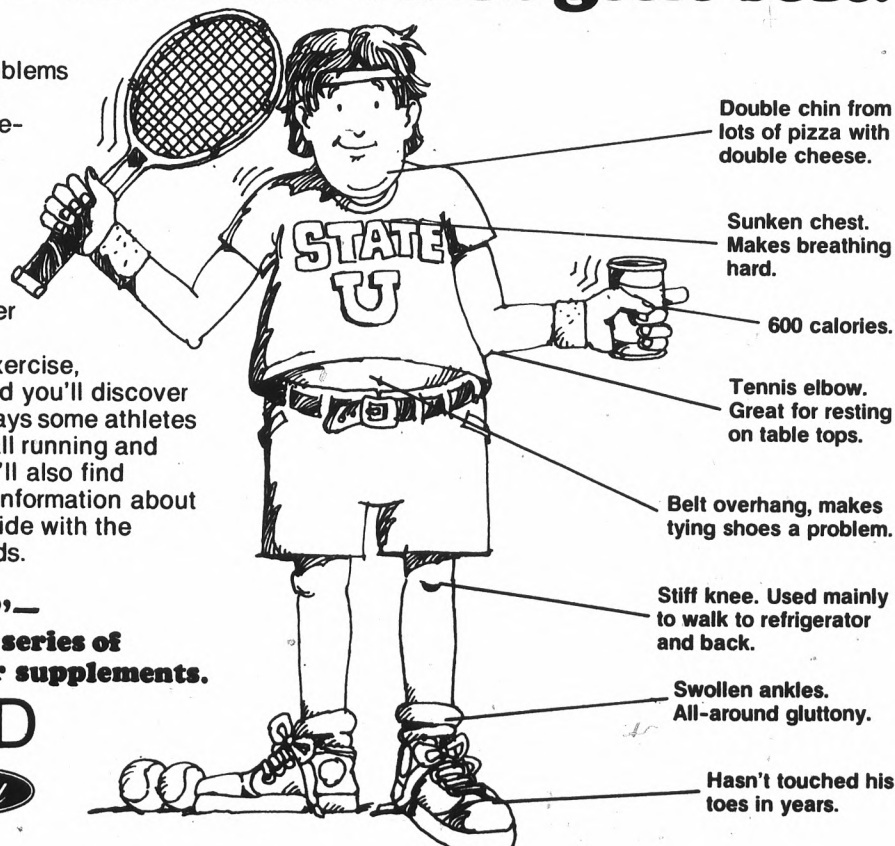
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Look for "Insider" — Ford's continuing series of college newspaper supplements.

FORD

FORD DIVISION



Track team lacking quantity, not quality

by Ann Miller

SF State gave Devie Nelson a contract, a pat on the back and little time to build a respectable team when it made her the women's track coach on Aug. 28, 1978.

Off-campus recruiting was an impossibility for Nelson and on-campus recruiting was not much easier for the former Mills High School track coach.

Nelson gave her women's cross-country team members — all eight of

them — the word last fall:

"I told them that if they saw a woman who even looked like she could run, to grab her for track."

With that, a few notices to jogging classes and a little media coverage, 22 women showed up for Nelson's team.

Opposing track teams did not begin to shake in their spikes, however. Teams of 22 members are rarely considered devastating.

"We have no depth," Nelson said right away, leaving no room for doubt.

"That's where we're hurting" the most.

To comply with Title IX, the law which requires federally-funded programs to offer men and women equal opportunities, SF State was required to field a women's track team by 1980. They decided to comply a little early.

Unfortunately, Nelson, a young woman with long, dark hair and serious eyes, didn't get the same chance.

The team has other problems to worry about besides its depth — or lack of it. It has finally received uniforms. It had been competing in warm-up suits.

The most visible, and probably demoralizing, problem is the team's home base. There is none.

Vic York, associate dean of athletics, claimed that SF State's track is unsafe for use. The team practices here, but "home" meets are at Skyline Junior College.

Still, the troubles don't seem to have taken away any of Nelson's enthusiasm, or her team's.

Thoughts of a team title are not realistic, but the team pulls together for individual performances, Nelson said. The support, and the coaching, are paying off.

At the team's first conference meet at UC Davis, all but two members improved on their best marks.

The team came in a distant third behind the Aggies and Sacramento State, but Nelson said the team's finish

was deceiving.

"If you compute only the events we competed in," she said, "we came in only 10 points behind the winners and only five points out of second."

"We give up points every time we don't compete in an event. That's important to remember."

At Davis, the Gators competed in only 11 of 19 events. The first event, the 4x100 relay, was definitely the most memorable of the day.

"I wasn't expecting a lot," Nelson said, recalling her attitude before the relay began. "We were ahead after the first pass and I thought, 'That's nice, we're ahead.'"

"After the second pass I thought, 'That's nice, we're still ahead.' Then the same thing after the third pass. Then I started getting really excited."

The Gator's relay team of Valerie Bell, Patrice Bates, Barbara Faulkner and Darleen Brown had streaked to a 51.0 time, possibly good enough to qualify them for the conference championships May 12. The time is

the second best in the conference this year.

Nelson believes sprinters Bell and Brown and distance runner Ann Bower have good chances of qualifying for the championships in their individual events.

"I'm satisfied with the team's progress this year," said Nelson, who tends to call all team members 'runners' because of her own specialty. "They're improving all the time. If they regress, I'll begin to question what is happening."

"I'm trying to build a strong foundation for next year. The team is gaining experience, whether it's psyching experience, conditioning or technique. That's what track and field is all about."

"We have the skill, we just need depth. If we can get 20 more runners next year..."

For the rest of this year though, Nelson and her team must make the best of what they have. They seem to be trying.



Photo by Mark Richards

SF State's Barbara Faulkner (middle) strains to pick up slack in 100 meter high hurdles competition.

After six years

SF State track on last lap

by Benny Evangelista, Jr.

The 1973 surfacing of SF State's running track was described as "one of the worst," by the contractor in charge of the operation.

Therefore, only six years later, SF State's men's and women's track teams have to hold their "home" meets at Skyline College because their own track has been deemed unsafe by the athletic department.

Victor York, associate dean of athletics, said the six-year-old track has deteriorated beyond repair and said the department is seeking \$100,000 from the CSUC and the Associated Students to buy a new one.

West Coast Surfacing Company is the company that installed the existing track. The Redwood City-based firm also installed tracks at Penn State,

Tennessee State and in Fuji, and won the SF State contract with the lowest bid, \$28,000.

But company president Bill Nieder put the blame for the bad track on Irving Fienberg, president of Rub Kor National Inc., a Boston-based firm which developed the asphalt, rubber and gravel compound used for the track.

"This was the first rubber-asphalt track we put in," said Nieder. "We were directed and led by Fienberg."

"He and Rub Kor supervised the repairs and everything else done. It was their responsibility," he said.

Problems developed even before the track was completed, said York. "The track caught fire once because they had the wrong equipment," he said.

But an inherent problem came with the Rub Kor surface. Nieder said the gravel filler used in the surface is worked loose by the constant pounding of feet.

Sections of the surface would then lose their cohesiveness and fall apart. Potholes began to pepper the track soon after it's fall, 1973 debut.

Edward Williams, then SF State assistant plant operations chief, said in a memo dated May 17, 1974, that the track had "abominable irregularities."

He also said Rub Kor had developed a new "surface repair coating." West Coast Surfacing, under Rub Kor's supervision, made repairs.

But in another letter dated April 9, 1975, Nieder told Williams "it was not the best repair job ever. In fact, I can probably state that it was one of the worst."

Nieder then said he and his crew would make the repairs that would be "more than satisfactory to you and

your track coach." More repairs were made.

Head track coach Dave Fix, however, sent a three-page memo on December 1, 1975, to Associate Dean Guido De Ghetaldi, detailing every soft spot, hole and rock on the track.

West Coast surfacing did not make a fourth appearance because, said Nieder, "we only gave our standard, two-year unconditional guarantee on repairs."

"He couldn't wait for that contract to end," said York. "If he values his work, he'd come back and repair it."

Today the track features many potholes, bumps, ridges and loose gravel. Some of the patches that dot the surface here and there can be peeled off by hand. One part of lane three is softer than the rest.

Assistant track coach Harold White said the track has caused problems with knees, ankles and arches, and he fears the university is inviting a big lawsuit if someone is seriously injured on the track.

The track teams still practice there, but White said they wouldn't, "if I had the school bus every day to drive to Skyline."

York said representatives from Chevron have said they could put in their Chevron 400 synthetic track for "just under \$100,000."

Nieder disagreed with that estimate, saying it "was more like \$125,000," and that a good, durable synthetic surface would cost \$150,000 to \$200,000.

"We don't want to go over \$100,000," York said. "Then it would become a major expense in the state's eyes, subject to approval by the Legislature and the governor."

Gators go out like a lamb

by Steve Eoff

True to form, the month of March came in like a lion and went out like a lamb. So did the Gator baseball team.

On the last two days of March, SF State lost three straight Far Western Conference games to the 1978 FWC co-champions, Stanislaus State. The victories extended the Warriors' winning streak to 13 games, 10 of them FWC contests.

In Friday's game, played in Turlock, the Gators lost 6-1. The Saturday doubleheader, played here on Maloney field, resulted in identical 5-3 Warrior wins.

The three losses dropped the Gators all the way down to fifth place in the FWC race at 11-10. However, the top four teams are no more than 1½ games apart. SF State is only one game behind second-place UC Davis (12-9) and two games behind Chico State, who held onto first with an 11-6 record.

Not only did Stanislaus tie Chico for the FWC championship last year (both with 13-5 records), but the Warriors went on to place fourth in the NCAA Division III playoffs. The two previous years (1976-77) saw the Warriors win the FWC title and advance to the Division III championship both years.

The Gators, who took two of three games from Stanislaus earlier in the season, ended this year's rivalry with a 2-4 record.

The Gators' biggest problem in the

three-game series was the inability to drive runners in from scoring positions. SF State stranded 31 baserunners during the series.

"How many runs did we score altogether — seven?" asked Gator shortstop Darrell Pretty. "How can we expect to win with hitting like that?"

"It seemed like every time they (Stanislaus) got a runner to third base, the next batter hit a rope," he said.

"They (Stanislaus) played well," said Gator coach Orrin Freeman. "Every player in their lineup is a threat."

"But we didn't challenge their infield. They didn't make mistakes, and

Far Western Conference Baseball Standings

Chico State	11-6
UC Davis	12-9
Hayward State	13-11
Stanislaus State	13-11
SF STATE	11-10
Sacramento State	9-15
Humboldt State	5-12

we didn't get hits with men on base."

Gator pitcher Jim Baugher suffered his first loss of the season in the Friday game and now sports a 6-1 overall record.

As late as the sixth inning, SF State was down by only a run when Stanislaus scored four times to take a 6-1

lead and put the game out of reach of the suddenly silent Gator batters. SF State stranded 13 baserunners in that game.

The second game of the series saddened Gator pitcher Mike Granger (4-2) with his second loss in conference play. SF State had only eight hits, with three coming in the first inning.

The score was tied 2-2 going into the ninth, when Stanislaus strung together four singles (one a blooper that barely dropped into left field) and scored three runs for the win.

Things went from bad to worse in the final game of the series, as the Gators produced only four base hits while leaving 11 runners on base. Only once, in the fourth inning, did the Gators get more than one hit in an inning. Again, the Warriors scored late in the game (single runs in the sixth and seventh innings) to grab the victory.

Gator Notes... Gator second baseman Gary Oefinger is the FWC leader in two categories: runs scored (21) and stolen bases (11). Next on the FWC schedule for the Gators is a three-game series with the last-place Humboldt State Lumberjacks. All three games will be played up in Arcata. The next home game for the Gators will be April 9 vs. FWC leader Chico State. The Monday game will start at noon on Maloney field. The Gators have not been shut-out this year. Five Gator hitters are batting over .300 in FWC play.



Mike Roosevelt comes to grips with the track.

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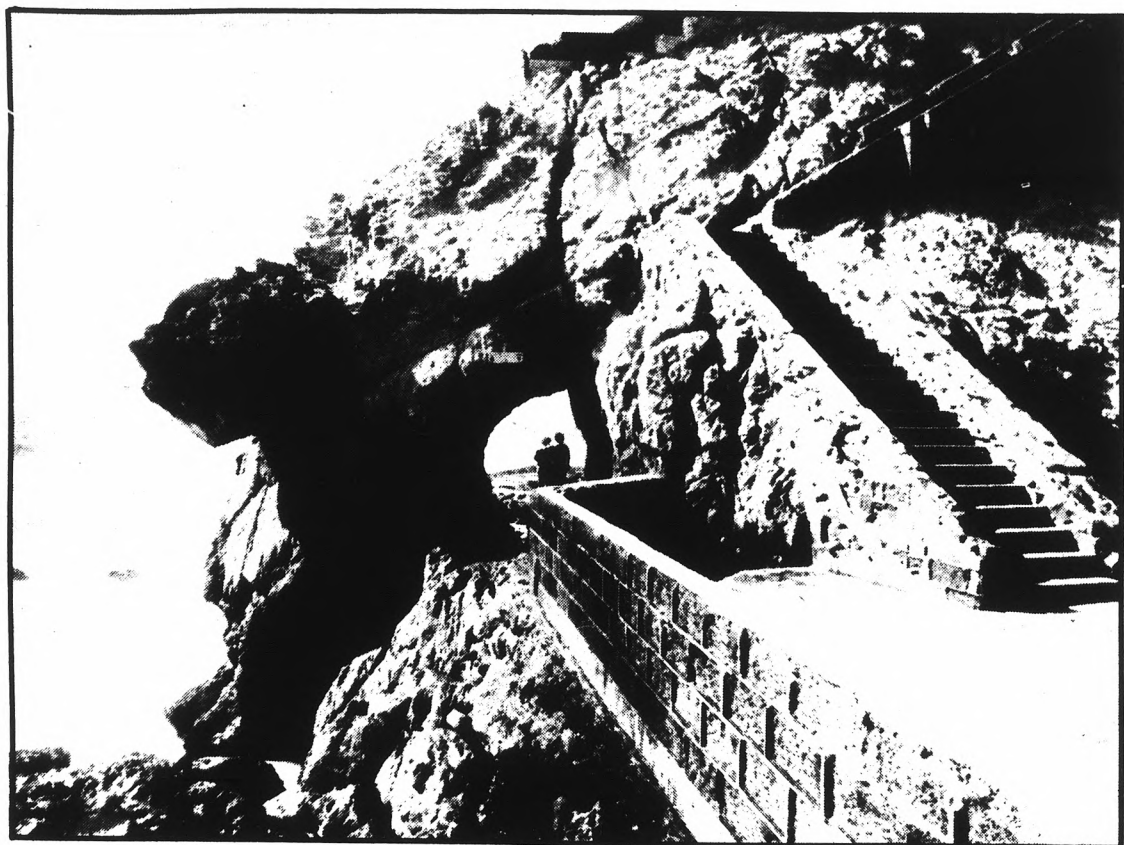
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The Sutro Baths ruins: Magic on the beach

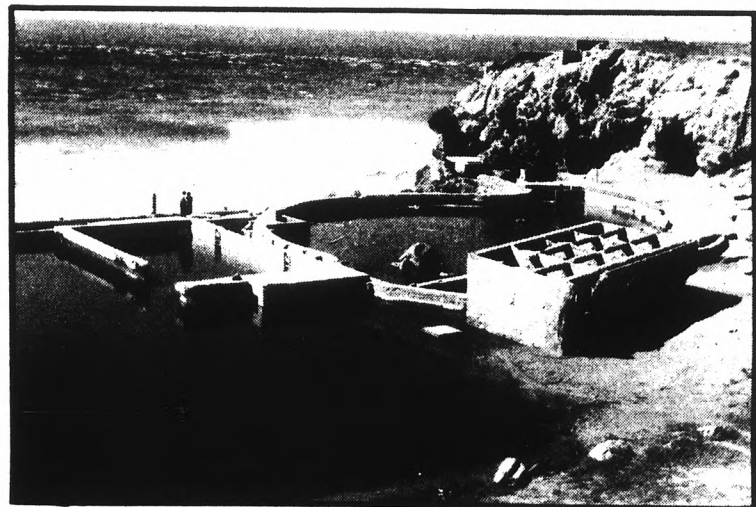


Photos by Michael Simon

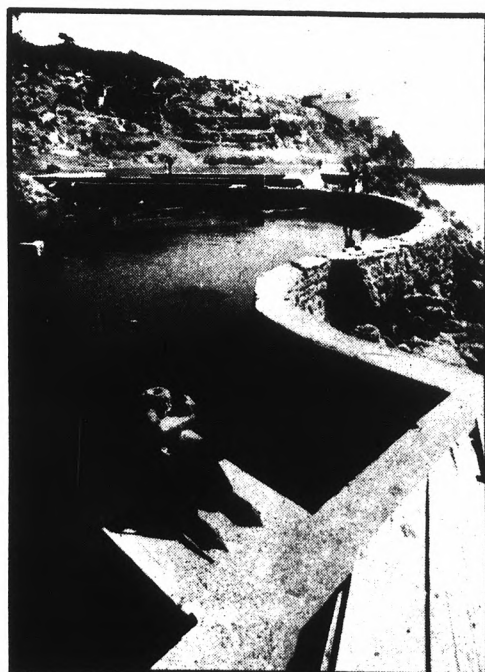
When sunset smothers the ruins,
dreamers' thoughts flee far away



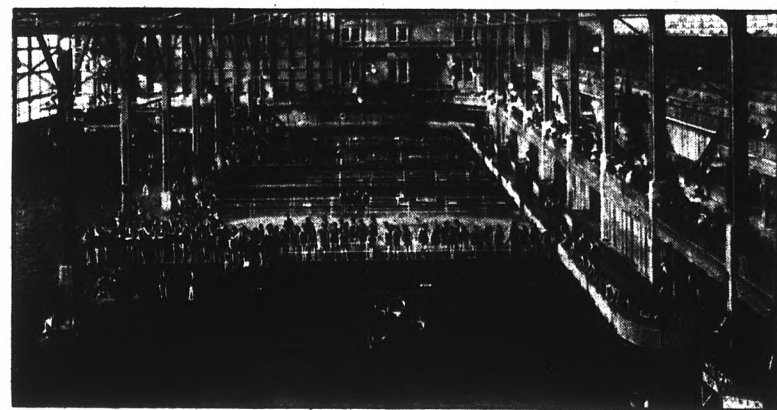
Stairs often lead nowhere, but there are many caves to entice the romantic.



The core of the steam plant sits by the surviving pool.



Sutro's even has a 'gargoyle.'



by Mike Molenda

The only bathers now are ducks. The majestic balconies and sweeping promenades are gone. There are no more dressing rooms. No more exotic museum pieces.

But the people still come.

The ruins of Sutro Baths possess as much intrigue as did the palatial bathhouse itself, before its fiery demise in 1966.

Small groups of treasure hunters, dreamers, and adventurers are attracted daily to the site. And it's no simple task to reach the ruins. One must climb down a moderately steep, sandy hill and risk the dangers of mud pits, guardian seagulls and ocean sprays.

For the romantically-inclined, the trip is well worth the trouble. The Sutro ruins provide a rare insight into the natural remains of a culture past. They are like a modern, western-Californian Pompeii or a beachside Athens. And when the sunset smothers the site with shades of orange and red, the thoughts of dreamers flee far away from TransAmerica pyramids and Montgomery Streets and freeway off-ramps.

The foundation of Sutro Baths still remains — its concrete pock-marked by years of wind and salt and sand. A single swimming pool is reasonably intact and filled with the murky water of past rains. Its wooden ladder, depth markings and painted blue upper rim also survive. The skeletons of the other pools have disappeared.

It has been a generation-and-a-half since Adolph Sutro's baths succumbed to neglect in the early 50s — becoming a fond memory for the fathers and mothers of the children of the 60s.

Sutro built the baths in 1896, on his favorite piece of land, the craggy beachhead up from where the Cliff House now stands. The baths cost more than \$250,000 to build, which in the 1890s was capitol enough to purchase a royal palace.

Visitors to the baths did not enter a mere bathhouse, they strolled through a Grecian temple — complete with flora. And once past the main entrance, Greece melted into the lush foliage of the tropics. Exotic restau-

rants were at every turn and serviced every palate.

At the end of the main stairway, 80 feet below a massive colored-glass dome, lay the seven pools of Sutro Baths.

Each pool was kept at a different temperature, from the tiny "ice water" pool to the 80 degree "soup bowl" pool. All the pools, except the ice water pool, were filled with sea water.

One pool wrapped around the others like a father cradling the shoulder of his son. The 'L' shaped pool was the largest indoor pool of its time, with a long leg of 75 yards and a short one of 15 yards.

The engineering involved in keeping the baths filled with sea water was considered unique in its day, though the method seems rather simplistic by modern standards.

Sea water from ocean breakers was caught and contained in a large basin, constantly refilled by wave motion. From the basin, pumps sucked steam-heated water to the pools.

The ruins of the steam plant are still visible.

Personal swim suits were not allowed in public pools during the early 20th century. Swimmers were required to rent black, floppy suits from the pool management. In the 1890s, bathing tickets and swim suit rental were included in a 25 cent fee.

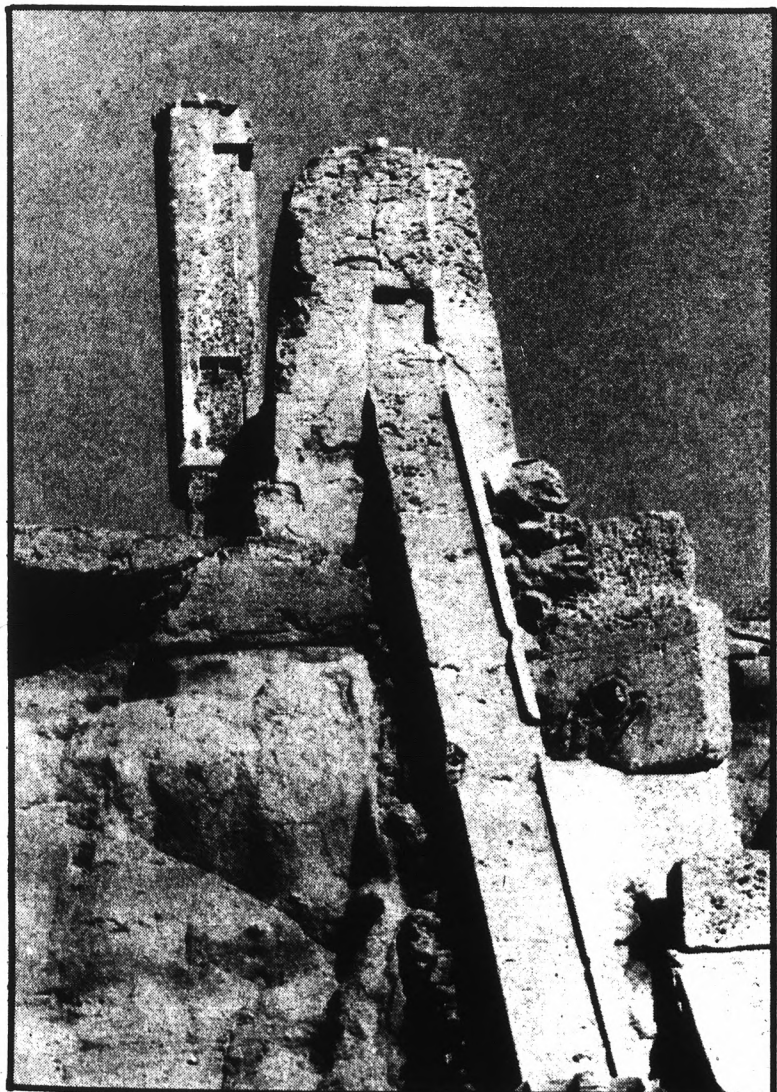
In 1966, Sutro Baths closed. Its pools were shut down one by one as cracked pipe and cement went unrepaired during the 50s neglect. The Sutro building became an oddity museum during the 60s. The museum was to be torn down to make room for an apartment complex.

As if to protest the indignity, Sutro's burned to the ground during a mysterious four alarm, three-and-a-half hour fire. Arson was suspected (perhaps Sutro's ghost set the fire off). The apartment house was never built.

And the baths returned to the sea and sand.

But the destruction of Sutro's architectural grandeur hasn't stopped people from visiting the site.

Sometimes a patch of land holds that kind of magic. The kind that draws people to its core whether a palace sits upon it, or ruins.



A weathered bulwark resembles an ancient temple.